The "Ruling Chiefs of India" Series—No. II.

MYSORE.

EDITED BY

C. S. RAGHUNATHA RAO.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY,

MYSORE STATE COUNCILLOR.

PUBLISHED BY

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MADRAS.

1908.

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MYSORE.

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PREFACE.

THE Second Volume in the "Ruling Chiefs of India" Series, which is now presented to the public, deals with the "model" State of Mysore, and is intended for the general reader. It deals mainly with the reigns of the late and present Maharajas of Mysore and is a keen appreciation of their life and work, together with some interesting details connected with the administration of the State. It is by no means exhaustive, nor does it lay claim to any pretensions to being thorough.

It must be remembered that the State has had the benefit of 50 years of British administration, and the system of Government is mainly based on the British Indian system of administration as introduced into the State during the days of the British Commission. His Highness the Maharaja, as Ruler of the State, is the ultimate authority in all matters, and the administration is conducted under his control by a Dewan and two Councillors. At the time His Highness the present Maharaja took over the reins of the Government in his own hands Sir P. N. Krishna Murthi was the Dewan. He is the fourth in descent in the direct male line from the famous Purnaiya, who ruled Mysore with distinguished success during the minority of Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur in the early years of the nineteenth century. Sir Krishna Murthi still enjoys the Jaghir of Yelandur which was presented to his great ancestor in 1807, and which at present yields an annual revenue of about a lakh of rupees. In consideration of his services as Dewan, he was created a *K. C. I. E.* at the great Delhi Durbar on the 1st January, 1903. As the time of his retirement approached, considerable misgivings and doubts arose in the breasts of many as to whom the choice of so important a place would fall on. When it was known that the choice for the Dewanship had not only fallen upon, but had been actually accepted by, Mr. V. P. Madhava Row *C. I. E.*, the joy of one and all in the province was great. No man in service had to an equal

extent worked in so many and diverse capacities, nor had succeeded to such great extent in proving himself, sometimes in the most difficult positions, to be a man of unsparing energy, indomitable will, and whole-hearted devotion in the discharge of his onerous duties. That Mr. V. P. Madhava Row has proved himself the most popular Dewan that Mysore ever had, is not strange. The causes are not far to seek. His ready affability, magnetic personality, easy accessibility to the rich as well as the poor, patience and genuine kindliness coupled with statesmanship of no mean order would have rendered it easy even for an utter stranger to win unbounded popularity in the State. In what measure Mr. Madhava Row has been successful may be guaged from the fact that even before he became Dewan his name was a household word in many villages for kindness, courtesy and justice.

It is not possible within the limits of a brief preface to refer to the work he has done during the two short years of his administration. More than any description we could give, we believe the reader is likely to appreciate the work and worth of the man by going over the Dewan's Address to the Representative Assembly in October 1907, a full text of which is published in the Appendix.

It only remains for the Editor to acknowledge his extreme indebtedness, first and foremost, to H. H. The Maharaja for the permission accorded to associate the name of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent with this brochure, and secondly to Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty for his kindness and courtesy in writing a brief Introduction to the volume. His thanks are also due to the various contributors but for whose assistance the book would not have seen the light of day; to Mr. C. H. Yates of the Government Press and Mr. J. W. Morris the Compiler of the *Bangalore Directory* for kindly lending us the use of a few half-tone blocks; and to various officials of the State, particularly to Mr. P. Raghavender Row, for their uniform kindness and assistance.

SUBHAN VILAS, MADRAS,
22nd May, 1908.

THE EDITOR.

INTRODUCTION.

Almost the first thought that comes uppermost when writing an introduction to this sketch of the life of the present Ruler of Mysore, Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, *G. C. S. I.*, is the testimony borne by a famous Viceroy of India on an historic occasion as to the State of Mysore having been well served by the members of its Ruling Family. Taking a retrospective survey of the History of Mysore till the present times, two facts stand out prominently :—(1) the persistence with which the Mysore kingdom has, in spite of threatened extinction on more occasions than one, maintained its existence ; and (2) the antiquity of the present Royal line and its rulers.

The first male ancestor of the present ruling family whose name appears in the Mysore history was Yadhuraya, who came from Guzerat and who chivalrously rescued the comely maiden who was the heir to the small principality of Mysore or Hadinaru as it was then known, from being forced, on the demise of her father, into an odious marriage with a neighbouring chief of inferior social standing. The princess then willingly gave her hand in marriage to her gallant rescuer whose ancestry is traced to the Divine Sri Krishna, and the ancient family of which she was the representative continued to be in possession of the kingdom. Her descendants combined in them the dignity of ancient lineage with the warlike spirit of their northern ancestor, and greatly enlarged their territory

from time to time by military conquests. The prominent position thus acquired made the history of the country one of importance in the general history of the Indian continent, especially in its relations to what I may call the Foreign Powers.

The Bhamini Mussalmans, the Moguls, the Mahrattas, the French and the English have all been connected with Mysore at one time or another, and it was the farsighted statesmanship of some of the Rulers of Mysore that saved the kingdom from extinction. Maharaja Kanteerava Narsaraja Wadiyar was a veritable knight-errant of the feudal ages, and his heroic exploits even now appeal to the imagination of the people of Mysore. It was in this sovereign's reign that the Bijapore Mahomedans invaded Mysore but were unable to obtain a foothold in the country. Another sovereign, Chikka Devaraja Wadiyar, who was famed both for his military prowess as well as for his constitutional reforms, added Bangalore to his dominions and saved the country from foreign dangers by means of his friendly embassies to the Mogul Emperor Aurangzib, who had overthrown the Bhamini kingdom and whose Viceroy resided at Sira which is now included in the Mysore State. The famous Hyder Ali who always professed allegiance to the ancient ruling family successfully resisted the successive Mahratta invasions and largely extended the limits of the kingdom. His conflict with the English was sorely against his will, and he used to say of them that while he could destroy their resources by land he could not dry up the ever-lasting sea from across which they drew a perennial supply. Hyder's son Tippu intrigued with

the French against the English in utter disregard of his father's advice, and brought about the ruin of himself and his family and laid the country at the feet of the conquerors.

It is from this period, dating from the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, that modern history may be said to begin for Mysore. Phœnix like, Mysore rose from its ashes and the old Hindu rule was revived in the person of Maharaja Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur under the suzerainty of the British. The next great event occurred in 1831 when the country was placed under a British Commission acting on behalf of the Maharaja. With regard to this measure, suffice it to say that when Lord William Bentinck, who was the Governor-General responsible for the above decisive step, visited Mysore in 1834, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ years after the assumption of the administration of the country by the British, he was satisfied that there were other causes for the outburst of disaffection that took place in the country, more than any maladministration on the part of its ruler. Prior to 1799, Mysore had been the seat of a completely independent government and gave profitable employment to vast numbers of people, not only in the immediate service of the State but in meeting its demands for stores of every kind and the materials of war. The change in the political position of Mysore after the fall of Tippu had full time for operation in the time of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar. But he was held accountable for results most of which were beyond his control. In proof of this it was noticed that disaffection broke out simultaneously both in the Nagar division of Mysore as well as in the neighbouring British District of Kanara which,

before the fall of Tippu, had belonged to Mysore. Lord William Bentinck proposed to restore three-fourths of the country at once to the Maharaja, the remaining one-fourth being temporarily retained as a guarantee for the payment of the annual subsidy due to the British Government. This did not meet with the approval of the Court of Directors.

Krishnaraja Wadiyar, however, never despaired of obtaining the restoration of his country, and his steadfast loyalty to the British Government even during the trying times of the Great Sepoy War of 1857 received ample acknowledgment at the hands of the paramount power. In his own picturesque language, he fought hard against the river of his state being absorbed by the ocean of the British Territory, and to his dauntless constitutional struggle is due the present position of Mysore as a premier State under its own sovereign.

In due time the British Government transferred its responsibilities to Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar, the adopted son of Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar, and this event, which took place in 1881 and is locally known as the Rendition, confirmed once more to Mysore its position as a separate entity in the Indian political world. The events that followed the Rendition may be said to belong to contemporary history. The rule of Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar completely dispelled the fear of "capricious domination with the inevitable concomitants of hungry courtiers and a rabble of hangerson" with which the restoration of the country was regardedby a Member of the Council of Lord Salisbury, who was then the Secretary of State for India. H. H. Sri Chamarajendra

Wadiyar Bahadur, *G. C. S. I.*, faithfully followed in practice the constitutional maxim that the interests of the people were identical with the interests of the Government. He died in 1894, to the universal regret of the people of India, and it was in his reign that the seeds of a cabinet system of government and of a popular assembly were sown. The good work thus begun by her illustrious consort was carried forward, during the minority of their son, by Her Highness Maharani Vanivilas Sannidhanah, *C. I.*, as Regent, and the present Maharaja, Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar was invested with the reins of administration in August 1902.

Among the prominent measures inaugurated by His Highness may be mentioned the extension of technical education, the introduction of free primary education, the institution of co-operative credit societies as a help to agriculture and industry, the removal of the last shackle on trade and production by abolishing the Halat or duty on areca-nut, the establishment of a Legislative Council, the formation of a Public Health Department and a Veterinary Department, the electric lighting of Bangalore and the location of the Tata Research University in Bangalore. In 1906 the State was honoured with a visit by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Princess of Wales.

For an indication of how the present Maharaja's rule has been accepted by his subjects, I need only refer to the spontaneous demonstrations of joy and loyal greetings with which he was welcomed on his return from Calcutta last year with the decoration of the Grand Commander of the

Star of India. To the readers of this book it must now appear that the words of a former Viceroy with which I began, referring to the State having been well served by its Ruling Family, are no mere words of laudation, but have substantial truth in them.

The following pages give a brief account of His Highness' career as Ruler during the short period he has been at the helm of the State. The Editor's sketch and contributions, which he has been so fortunate as to secure, contain interesting glimpses of the life and work of the young Maharaja and of the administration of his State. And I trust that the Brochure will meet with the full measure of success which it deserves.

BANGALORE,
10*th April* 1908.

K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.

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TO

HER HIGHNESS

THE MAHARANI, VANI VILASA SANNIDHANA, C.I.,

(MAHARANI-REGENT)

THIS BOOK

IS, BY SPECIAL PERMISSION,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY

"THE PUBLISHERS."

Prince Narasaraj Wadiyar, The Yuvaraj of Mysore.

THE MYSORE STATE—A RETROSPECT.

THE State of Mysore over which presides His Highness Sri Krishna Raj Wadiyar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., lies between 11° 38′ and 15° 2′ North latitude and between 74° 42′ and 78° 36′ east longitude. It occupies just the apex of the triangle which is known as the plateau of the Dekhan. Mysore itself is a somewhat irregular quadrilateral resting upon the shoulders of the Eastern and the Western Ghats where they make their junction in the cluster of hills round about the Nilgiris. Raised from two to three thousand feet above the sea it has a salubrious climate and falls into two divisions with distinctive physical features. The one is the Malnad (hill country) extending between the Western Ghats and a line drawn from Shikarpur to Periyapatna and onward even to Biligirirangan Hills; then the Maidan (plain) all east of it up to the Madras frontier. The quadrilateral measures 290 miles East to West and 230 miles North to South, occupying an area of 29, 445 sq. miles, of which an area of 13 sq. miles has been assigned to form the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore, which is directly under the British Administration. The population of the State, excluding that of the C. & M. Station, was returned in the last Census (1901) as 5, 449, 800 (2,751, 902 males and 2, 697, 898 females), averaging 185 per square mile. More than 5 millions or 92. 63 per cent. of the total are Hindus; Musulmans number 268, 131 or 4. 92 per cent.; and Christians 32, 933 or 60 per cent. So many as 86, 629 are returned as "animistic" and the Jains number 13, 682. Of the total population only 5 per cent. are literate. Of the males only 9 per cent. are literate.

The State, as it is at present, has been in existence as a single political entity only from 1800 A. D. onwards; but the territory comprised therein has had a history of its own long anterior to this period. There are traditions local and general, connecting this area with the great epics of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. As we come down the stream of time, Jain traditions have it that the great

Mauryan Emperor Chandragupta retired from the world and spent the evening of life in contemplation at Sravana Belgola. His more famous grandson, Asoka, if the Mahavamsa is to be believed, sent missionaries to Mahishamandala. This name for the territory has not been found either in the inscriptions of Asoka or that of Samudragupta. There is no doubt that both Asoka, after him the Satavahanas and finally Samudragupta, had all of them some historical connection with the country, but it is not referred to by the name Mahishamandala. Be this as it may, we have certain references in Tamil literature to Chiefs who have to be located in Mysore and it has to be taken that so far as could be known at present, the history of the Mysore country begins with the Christian era at least.

At this period the Gangas occupy the southern portion of Mysore, with their capitals, first at Kolar and later on at Talakad. Among those who met the Chera king Senguttuvan in his northern expedition were the Gangas, and these visited him when he was in camp at the foot of the Nilgiris. From this time onwards the Province is divided into three distinct parts, each with a history of its own, roughly corresponding to the three British divisions of Ashtagram, Nandidroog and Nagar. These ancient divisions were Gangavadi 96, 000, Nolambavadi 32, 000 and Banavase 12, 000. Of these three, the first was under the Gangas up to the end of the first millenium after Christ: the second was at first divided among the Banas or Mahavalis, the Vaidumbas, and part perhaps among the Cholas and the Pallavas till at last the Pallavas conquered them and made the whole an annexe to their dominions. The territory of Banavase maintained itself from the beginning of the Christian era, possibly earlier to its absorption by the early Chalukyas, about the time that Nolambavadi was conquered by the Pallavas.

Up to 600 A. D. then, the three parts of the Mysore Province each had an independent history and was struggling to maintain its independence; when two of them lost it, while the third was more fortunate than either of its neighbours. In the history of the third it is that we have to look for the early history of Mysore, though it was not known by that name. About 600 A. D. when the Chalukyas, north of the Kristna, and in occupation practically of the whole of the Dekhan,

and the Pallava masters of the South, were fighting for ascendency in India south of the Vindhyas, the Province of Mysore, situated at a convenient angle between the two great powers was allowed to develop on her own lines for a short time.

The Pallavas and Chalukyas had to maintain an incessant struggle along the Thungabhadra-Kristna frontier. In this struggle Banavase loses its individual existence and the Chalukyan frontier is advanced into the province of Mysore in the West and the Circars in the East. In the latter region a new Viceroyalty is created with a brother of the King for its Viceroy, and this latter becomes the founder of a separate dynasty, that of the eastern Chalukyas. The two great powers, however, wear out each other in the struggle with what follows as a natural consequence, subversion of both. The Chalukyas are overthrown by the Rashtrâkutas and the Pallava Empire breaks up into a number of petty principalities owing perhaps to the temporary occupation of Kanchi by the Rashtrakuta, Dantidurga,Vairamegha. All these transactions take place about 750 A.D; and during the time Eastern Mysore is closely associated with the fortunes of the Pallavas and Southern Mysore or Gangavadi is left for a while to herself. The next century is a period of steady advance of the Gangas. It was at the end of this period that the Gangas advance in the southern direction and fight a battle against Varaguna Pandya at Thiruparambiyam, near Kumbakonam. Meantime the Rashtrakutas in the north have had time to consolidate their newly-won empire shifting their capital to an interior place from Badâmi once destroyed by the Pallavas. The Rashtrakuta capital was at Manyaketa, identified with Malkhed in the Nizam's dominions. Having set matters right at head-quarters, these Rashtrakutas were in a position to advance their arms southward and south-eastward and the absence of a powerful state facilitated this movement. The Gangas became the feudatories of the Rashtrakutas who even occupy Kanchi for a time, stopping for a while the growth of the Chola power just rising above the horizon of South Indian politics. With the beginning of the tenth century after Christ the aspect of affairs in South India was somewhat as follows :—

The Rashtrakuta Krishna III having been in temporary occupation of Kanchi completely shattered the remnant of the Pallavas, while

before him the Gangas had been reduced to subjection by his predecessors. South of the Mysore frontier there arose a new power which had been for some time forming a State of its own out of the disintegrating Pallava dominions. The great Chola Parantaka overthrew the Gangas —Pallavas, then the Pandyas and the Keralas and made for himself, in touch with all three alike, the Chola kingdom which was destined to a far greater future. The nett result of all this activity was that the Rashtrakuta frontier was pushed back past the plateau of Mysore. It was time then for the rising Cholas to measure their strength with that of the Rashtrakutas when these latter were overthrown by the Chalukyas in 972 A.D. This event facilitated matters considerably for the Cholas as their previous attempts in this direction had been foiled by the successive resistance of the Ganga feudatories of the Rashtrakutas. Rajaditya, the heir-apparent to the Chola empire, fell at Thukkolam about the middle of the century, and the Chola advance had been put back by this event for half a century for accomplishment.,

The overthrow of the Rashtrakutas in 972 A D., was followed by a cessation of activity on their southern frontier, and the Gangas were left to develop themselves as best they might. This was the opportunity for the Cholas who by now had occupied the Kongu country beyond. Before the Chalukyas could consider themselves secure in the North of Mysore, the Cholas pushed their arms northward over the passes and had overthrown the Gangas, occupying Talakad in the West and Kolar in the East. Then began one of the most persistent and well-matched struggles for the possession of what is now the state of Mysore between the two powers,the Chola from the South and Chalukya from the North. During the first quarter of the tenth century,the Southern power under the great Rajaraja and his son Rajendra had occupied the country corresponding to the Maidan part almost and the Chalukyas were left in possession only of what was Banavase 12,000 and the extreme northern part of Nolambavadi 32,000. Along a frontier stretching from Yedatore in the West to Henjeru and Chitaldroog in the East, the two powers contended for mastery and the contest had become very earnest when Ahavamalla Somesvara ascended the throne of the Karnataka. Ahavamalla's reign and that of his son Vikramaditya occupied the rest

of the century and the first part of the next. During this period the Chola empire enjoyed a succession of great rulers ending with Kulothinga Chola, "who abolished tolls." In the course of the struggle it was that this part of the table-land had the chance of being brought under one rule and the first independent dynasty of Mysore came then into being.

This was the dynasty of Hysalas wrongly designated Bellalas sometimes, that having been chieftains of a petty district in Hassan advanced to become one of the great South Indian powers. The first rulers of this dynasty distinguished themselves against the Cholas on behalf of the Chalukyas, and obtained for this service a geatly extended viceroyalty which, while yet Vishnavardhana was ruling, embraced the whole of the present province of Mysore. Before he died, he left the Hoysala kingdom with its frontier advanced in the north up to the Krishna. His son and grandson were engaged in consolidating this kingdom and putting it upon a footing of peace and prosperity. The next rulers were in a position to lead up their forces to bear their share in the break-up of the great Chola empire in the South. The Chalukya empire had gone past reclamation and the Kalachunya usurpers have had a bad time of it to maintain themselves against the Yadavas of Devagiri, the Kakatiyas of Warrangal and the Hoysalas themselves. When this great empire had been divided among the three, the turn for the Cholas came. The Kakatyas occupied Kanchi for a while, the Pandyas marched upon Trichinopoly and were in occupation of Srirangam. In this condition, the Cholas found the Hoysalas ready enough friends. The Hoysala Narasimha and his son Somesvara drove out the Pandyas indeed, but took their place and occupied Sreerangam not only, but had divided themselves into two branches, one ruling the empire above the Ghats and the other that below.

It is now that the Hoysala empire reaches the high water-mark of its prosperity. Then came the great invasion of the Dakhan under Malik Kafur, followed within a quarter of a century by a more systematic conquest by Mohamedbin Toghlak. First the Yadavas, then the Kakatya s and last of all the Hoysalas were overthrown by the former who advanced farther South and occupied Madura and places round

about. With the return of Malik Kafar, the Hindu powers had some respite which they made use of for re-construction, perhaps not entirely successful which a fresh advance of the Mohamedans under Mohamed-bin Toghlak for a time kept back. It required a man of genius to gather together the separate and isolated efforts of petty chieftains and then arose the great Vijianagar empire,—thanks to the guidance of Vidyaranya.

The Hoysalas who had, since the burning down of their capital at Holebid by Malik Kafur, been at Toondanoor, easily succumbed to the rising power and the State of Mysore was among the earliest acquisitions of Vijianagar. The varying fortunes of this empire, it will be out of place to trace here. During all the waxing and waning of this great Hindu State on the Tungabhadra, Mysore enjoyed the geographical advantages of her situation and had been divided into three chief viceroyalties—that of Channapatna and Sreerangapatna in the South and Bednur in the North. In the intrigues at the court of Vijianagar, some of the Mysore Naiks played their inglorious parts till the great catastrophe that overwhelmed the great empire threw them all into confusion for a while. When matters quieted down after the battle of Talikota the whole empire was nominally under the ruler at Penkonda, but the Viceroys at Madura and Sreerangapatnam regarded themselves practically independent. Jagaddevarayulu or Ramapeddajagadevaroyulu had been disgraced and his possessions were falling into the hands of the Viceroy at Sreerangapatnam.

In this state of affairs in South India generally, there arose among the number of chieftains who were the actual rulers of the territory under the Seringapatam Viceroy, a chieftain of remarkable ability. This was Raja Wadiyar of Mysore belonging, as he claimed, to the Yadava family of Guzerat. His first ancestor came into Mysore from the "banks of the Godavari" two centuries before 1600 A.D. and the family had since been in the enjoyment of a comparatively small bit of territory in and around the taluk of Mysore. It was given to Raja Wadiyar to enlarge his petty principality into a compact kingdom and this could be done only by occupying the Viceroyalty of Tirumalaraya of Seringapatam.

Raja Wadiyar took advantage of the differences between Venkata pathi Roya at head quarters at Penkonda and his nephew Tirumala-raya of Seringapatam and enlarged his territory by first attacking that of the Chennapatna Viceroy and then of his suzerain, the Viceroy at Seringapatam. When matters were ripe and he found himself strong enough, he brought on a quarrel with the Viceroy, which eventually was taken to be cause enough to go to war. He that had taken measures carefully for the forthcoming eventuality proved the stronger of the combatants. Thirumalaraya had to flee for life and was eventually killed and Seringapatam fell to Raja Wadiyar. He, however, deemed it prudent to get his possession ratified by an Imperial grant of 1612 A. D. Thus came into being the state of Mysore properly so-called. Under Raja Wadiyar and his immediate successors, the state occupied no more than the districts of the same name and it was when the throne passed into a collateral branch under a nephew Kantiravanarasaraja Wadiyar that anything like a systematic conquest of the Chennapatna Viceroyalty was attempted. so much so that when he laid down the responsibility of royalty he had extended the boundaries of the State very considerably. Next followed Dodda Deva Raja Wadiyar, who pursued the policy of his predecessors and extended his territory through the Tumkur and Chitaldroog districts so that when his nephew Chikkadeva Raj Wadiyar came to the throne about the middle of the seventeenth century, about the same time as Emperor Aurangazeb, he had only to purchase Bangalore from Ecogee to complete the state of Mysore to occupy the maidan part leaving theMalnad still under the most able among the Naiks of Ikkeri (near Bednur). The making of Mysore was now complete and Chikkadeva had to organise the territories and in this great work, he was ably supported, first by his Jain tutor Vishalakshana Pundit of Yellandur and then by Tirumala Iyengar, a friend and fellow pupil. When he died in 1704 A.D., a few years before his Imperial contemporary, he left to his deaf-mute son a well ordered state including not only the maidan parts of Mysore but also the bordering districts below the Ghats, with a full treasury and a capable and faithful minister-regent in the person of his life-long friend Tirumala Iyengar.

This state of affairs is just the occassion for the disorderly elements to assert themselves which before, under the strong rule of Kantirava Narasa and before him Raja Wadiyar, had been kept well in hand. Through the great ability and management of the Brahmin Minister, the so-called "Mooka Arasu" (the dumb-king) passed away after a peaceful reign leaving behind him a son. Under this son, the state was exposed to two great dangers from outside. The Ikkari Naiks had been weakened and eventually reduced to nullity through the double attacks from the Bijapur Sultans on the one side and the Mysore Wadiyars on the other. The removal of this barrier exposed the rising state of Mysore to the invasions of the Mussulmans of the Dekhan and the Mahrattas. When Dodda Krishna Raja was ruling Mysore, the Dalavoys came into notice as a distinct factor in politics. They rendered service to the State by first taking Devanahalli and Chikkaballapur and then Savandroog, near Bangalore, and by successfully withstanding the Mahrattas. When Krishna I passed away he left behind him no proper heir and the usual struggles at king-making began. The first nominee did not prove a very apt tool and the king-makers discovered that they mistook their man. He was sent away to Kabbaldroog to perish there and in his stead was placed a baby Krishna Raja upon the throne. The real powers in the State actually passed out of the hands of the Maharaja into the hands of the three great functionaries of state—the Dalavoy, the Pradhan and the Sarvadhikari. Two brothers of the famous Dalavoy family and a cousin divided the three places among themselves, and the administration was carried on smoothly for sometime, when the Maharaja began to chafe under the yoke thus gradually made heavier as he felt, In this state of affairs in Mysore, there was coming into notice a young Mussulman in the Mysore army, who had attracted his general's attention in the siege of Devanhalli by the Mysore forces under Nunjaraja, against the Nawab of Sira. The young man was soon advanced to the position of a squadron commander and found scope for rendering more useful service to his master in the operations round Trichinopoly during the Karnatic wars of the eighteenth century. Dalavoyi Devaraja having grown too old, an exchange of offices took place between the brothers and Nanjaraj assumed command at Trichinopoly, and for

distinguished service here Ha:dar had been rewarded with the Foujdari of Dindigul. When Nanjaraj returned to Mysore, matters were growing ripe for a revolution. Devaraj having retired from public life, the Maharaja was getting tired of the yoke of Nanjaraja who was becoming very high-handed and an attempt was made by the, palace party to get rid of the troublesome minister. Haidar's aid was called in and for the while Nayaraja was compelled to retire on pension. All that he was doing, and more, was entrusted to Haidar, who got rid of Kande Rao, whom he made use of as an apt tool in all his previous transactions. The powers over the army and the financial control given to him to stop the inroads of troublesome foes like the Nawab of Sira and the Mahrattas, made him the arbiter of the situation and he became the ruler of the State, ever since, though he preserved the monarchy of the Wadiyars by nominating one from among the young cousins of the Royal family, when Krishna Raja the II passed away. The circumst ces of the selection are thus described by Wilks: "He ordered all the children to be collected from the different branches of the house, who, according to ancient precedent, were entitled to furnish a successor to the throne. The ceremonial observed on this occasion, however childish, was in perfect accordance with the feelings which he intended to delude, and sufficiently adapted to, the superstition of the fatalist. The hall of audience was strewed round with fruits, sweet-meats and flowers, play-things of various descrptions, arms, books, male and female ornaments, bags of money, and every varied object of puerile or manly pursuit : the children were introduced together and were all invited to help themselves to whatever they liked best ; the greater number were quickly engaged in a scramble for the fruits, sweet-meats and toys : but one child was attracted by a brilliant little dagger, which he took up in his right hand, and soon afterwards a lime in his left. "That is the Rajah" exclaimed Haidar. "His first care is military protection : his second to realise the produce of his dominion : bring him hither, and let me embrace him." The assembly was in an universal murmur of applause : and he ordered the child to be conducted to the Hindu palace and prepared for installation."

It was the role of Haidar to enlarge the boundaries of the Mysore Kingdom beyond its former boundaries, so as to include within its

dominions the countries right up to the Krishna in the North and as as far as Dindigul in the South. He had to contend against the Nizam and the more powerful Mahrattas in the North and the English Company in the East and South. In spite of reverses he maintained the territories of Mysore intact and left them all to his son, who for the first time did away with the fiction of a Maharaja. Tippu Sultan followed in the wake of his father and cherished ambitions, which constantly led him to trample upon his neighbour's rights. This eventually led to a combination among them and Tippu had to accept the inevitable. He never gave up organizing himself for a final struggle which led to the fall of Seringapatam, and the Restoration of the Hindu Dynasty of the Wadiyars under Krishna Raja Wadiyar. All this brings us to the 19th Century which begins with the Mysore State as it is at present. The young Maharaja's adminstration was to be conducted by the Regent Purniya and Sir Barry Close was British Resident with Sir Arthur Wellesley, as Commander of the forces. Purniah carried on the administration till 1812 A. D., when the Maharajah assumed the responsibilities of his high office, Purniah retiring to Seringapatam, to bring a busy life to a close there, so long the scene of his activity.

The young Maharaja, thus freed from the influence of the only man who was likely, during those troublous times, to steer into a safe harbour the ship of State, was but with difficulty, able to hold his own against the disorderly elements then abounding in the country. His generosity was proverbial and is remembered even to this day. Disorders broke out simultaneously in several parts of the State and in the neighbouring British Districts. It was thought that the Maharaja was but too ready to listen to advisers who were by no means competent to do so. His princely generosity was used as a handle to depose him. Some debts, which the Maharaja had contracted, were paid up by the British and the Maharaja was told that, as this state of things could not proceed any further, he would have to lead a retired life with a pension suited to his rank and dignity. Needless to say the Maharaja protested. The Governor-General was however determin- to act upon the fourth and fifth articles of the subsidiary treaty and accordingly formal notice was given to the Rajah. Thus was installed the fifty year of British Administration of Mysore in 1831 A.D.

FAMILY TREE.

[N.B.—*Dotted lines indicate succession in regular line.*]

Yedu. (1399—1423).

Here Betad Chamaraj I. (1423—58). Chamaraja.

Timmaraja Wadiyar. (1458—78).

Here Chamarajarasa II. (1478—1513).

Betad Chamaraj III. (1513—1552).

Timmaraj. (1552—71). Krishnaraj. Bole Chamaraja IV. (1571—76).

Betad Wadiyar. (1576—78).

Rajadhi Raja. Betad Chamaraja V. (1578—1617). Muppin Devaraj.

Narasa Raja. Betad Wadiyar. Nanraj. Chamaraj. Immadi Raja. (1637—38)

Chamaraja Wadiyar VI. (1617—78).

Raja Wadiyar (died young). Kantirava Narasa. (1638—59).

Dod Devaraj. Chikka Devarajendra. Kempa Devayya. (1659—72). Mari Deva.

Chikka Devaraj. (1672—1704). Kantirava Narasa.

Kantirava Narasa (1704—13).

Dod Krishna Raj (1713—31).

Chamaraja VII. (1731—34). Chikka Krishnaraja. (1734—66).

Nanjaraja. (1767—70). Chamaraja VIII. (1770—75).

Chamaraja IX. (1775—96).

Krishna Raja III. (1800—68).

Chamarajendra X. (1868—94).

H. H Sri Krishna Raja Wadiyar. (1894— **(The Present Ruler.)**

Prince, Kantirava Narasa Raja Wadiyar. **(The Yuvaraj.)**

The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart Fraser, I.C.S., C.I.E., British Resident in Mysore.

BARTON SON & CO., BANGALORE.

THE MYSORE COMMISSION.

(1831—1881.)

MYSORE was to be governed by a Commissioner, and four European Superintendents in the Districts. This period might be divided into three parts :—

(1) Non-Regulation System .. 1831-1855.
(2) Transition Period .. 1856-1862.
(3) Regulation System .. 1863-1881.

The main points of interest under each of these heads are dealt with hereunder :

I. *Non-Regulation System*, 1831-1855.—The Patriarchal or Non-Regulation system of Government was the one in vogue in 1831, and the British gradually took steps to terminate it, and succeeded finally in 1856, when Lord Dalhousie was Governor-General of India and after Mysore had been under British Administration for 25 years. The task of the Commission was not to inaugurate a new system of government but to reform flagrant abuse of the old to liberate trade and commerce, to help the agricultural classes against tyranny and extortion, to purify the administration of justice and develop the resources of the country. There were two Revenue systems in force at the time, the *ryotwari* and the *batayi* systems. The former was brought back, as far as possible in the state in which it was left by the great Dewan Purnaiyya, and the latter, which meant an equal division of the crops between the husbandman and government, was purified of its most vexatious characteristics by converting the payment of revenue into a money payment.

Previous to the capture of Seringapatam, no Revenue survey of the land appears to have been made. But Dewan Purnaiyya had all the fields measured, though the work was but incompletely and irregularly executed. The lands were classed as dry, wet or garden. Each village had its own Agricultural corporation; the *Gauda* or *Patel* was the Judge and Magistrate; the *shanbogue* was the Registrar or accountant; the *totis* were the responsible watchmen of the village; the *talari* was the scout of the village; the *nirganti* regulated the supply of water to the wet lands of the village belonging to the ryots or to the *sarkar*. The *shanbogue* was the primary agent in every arrangement between

the ryot and the *sarkar*, and the *sheikdar* was his assistant. The *Amildar* received all monies paid into the Taluk Cutcherry and had to inspect the bunds of tanks and embankments of water-courses in his Taluk. Every ryot held a *patta* which contained a description of his land, the amount of assessment to be paid by him and the *kists* or instalments by which his payments were to be made. The Superintendent distributed these *pattas* in person and personally looked into the grievances of the ryots; thus checking oppression. This is one of the chief advantages of the ryotwari system in Mysore.

In the Nagar country the institutions were different. Villages were almost unknown in the *malnad*. The owner of an estate had a large house in a part of it, and his tenants, labourers and slaves lived in different allotments. Two or three ryots acted for the whole district. The leading man of a taluq, the *mukhyastar*, dealt with the Amildar. Slavery existed from time immemorial in the *malnad*; the Amildar compelled the return of a runaway slave if caught; slavery began to lose the support of the country from the beginning of the nineteenth century. All land was considered as belonging to the *sarkar*. Many taxes levied on caste and domestic customs and institutions, of a vexatious character, were gradually remitted. Between 1832 and 1848 duties on gram, China articles, vegetable, fruit, plantain leaves, firewood, grass, milk, sweetmeat, buttermilk, silk-cotton, saccharine produce, elephants, horses, cattle, fowls and all transit duties were abolished.

Turning to the Administration of Justice, it was found that the system and establishment then existing were inadequate to the wants of the country. Accordingly, an order for the establishment of Courts of Justice was issued in October 1830. Six grades of Courts were established: (1) 85 Taluq Courts; (2) 2 Town Munsiff's Courts; (3) 8 Principal Sadar Munsiff's Courts; (4) 4 Superintendent's Courts; (5) 1 Huzur Adalat and (6) 1 Court of the Commissioner. Nos. (3) and (4) were the only ones having original jurisdiction and were also Appellate Courts; Nos. (5) and (6) were Courts of Appeal. The Superintendent of Police had power to adjudicate in all suits originating within the limits of the Cantonment of Bangalore, which did not exceed Rs. 1,750. Suits against the Raja were filed in the Adalat Court under the immediate sanction of the Commissioner.

With reference to Criminal Justice, Civil and Criminal Courts were identical. The Amildar was the head of the Police. The Superintendent of Police in Bangalore had power to punish with or without hard labour to the extent of seven years and to the extent of Rs. 50 by fine. Villagers were authorized and encouraged to use arms of every description in defending themselves and their property. The *naiks* of the Lambanis, the headmen of the Korwars, and the Waddars were obliged to furnish security for good behaviour, as these three castes were regarded as the professional thieves in the province.

For the success of Government during this period, Sir Mark Cubbon deserves every credit.

II. *Transition Period*, 1856-1862.—During the year 1855-56, the great Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India, visited Mysore, and after looking carefully into the state of affairs, instituted some changes which he considered would be for the better, amongst which the chief were:—the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner to relieve the Commissioner of certain of his duties, and the formation of a regular Department for Public Works, and another for Education. Subsequent measures were taken for the Conservancy of Forests and the planting of Topes and Avenues. Taxes were revised and modified. The first thirty years marked a time when the Native Administrative system was adhered to, the only difference being strong and faithful rulers. But innovations had to be introduced. Prosperity brought its embarrassments, and more efficiency was needed on all sides. The transition began. The whole system was overhauled and the following re-organisation adopted:—There were three *Divisions*—Nandidroog, Ashtagram and Nagar. Nandidroog was divided into three *Districts*—Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur: Ashtagram into two—Mysore and Hassan: and Nagar into three—Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug. A department of Audit and Account was instituted, a Small Cause Court was established at Bangalore, and a class of Native Assistants was instituted: Subordinates were called Deputy Superintendents of Districts, or Assistants, as the case may be. On the 25th November 1860 a proclamation was made giving effect to these changes.

A simple but complete code of rules for the guidance of Amildars in the decision of Civil Suits, compiled partly from the Punjab rules

and partly from the provisions of Act VIII of 1859, was drawn up and translated into Kanarese. The Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure defined offences, gave the measurement of punishment and regulated procedure. Europeans tried cases as Magistrates and Judges. In lieu of a system of fees, the stamp paper on which the plaint was to be written was introduced. This was an important step.

The Police was re-organised: in fact, excepting the Bangalore Cantonment, there was no organised Police Force in Mysore. Special establishments were formed at Mysore, Tumkur, Shimoga and the Pettah of Bangalore. Jail discipline also was keyed up and a new scale of Jail dietary was framed. It would be impossible to go into details, in a short sketch like this, regarding improvements in the Revenue; enough has been said to give the reader an idea of the system in vogue. Attention was steadily directed to reducing the extent of the land which gave a part of its produce to the Government by the substitution of money assessment wherever possible. To do this properly the land had to be carefully surveyed to fix an equitable revenue. The Government ceased the manufacture of spirits, toddy, arrack and ganja. Private individuals were encouraged to undertake the repairs of tanks, by prescribing a low assessment on dry land converted into wet.

A commencement was made towards introducing the Budget system of accounts; English forms and figures were made use of; currency notes were brought into use and miscellaneous copper coins were gradually withdrawn.

The Mysore Forces were divided into the Barr or Infantry, and the Siladars or Cavalry. The strength of the Barr was fixed at 2,000 and the Siladars at 2,100. The salaries of the men were increased and under European supervision these Forces were considerably improved.

III. *Regulation System*, 1863-1881.— When the country was taken over by the British in 1831, it was on the verge of bankruptcy, and the finaces had always to be the first and chief care of the officers administering the Province. The real debt was 83¼ lakhs of rupees and took up to 1857-58 to be paid up. The British Government had to lend 34¼ lakhs of rupees, so that the country could now start fairly out of debt.

The State revenue came from the lands which were either Government (Sarkar) lands, or Inam lands; the former being under the ryotwari system, either under a fixed assessment or a half-share in the produce. It has been already stated that the administration did not favour the latter system. The former practically entitled the holder to a hereditary right as long as the Government dues were paid, being subject, of course, to the Land Acquisition Act. An important feature was the introduction of the Coffee Industry. Lands hitherto unused on the Western Ghauts were granted on favourable terms, and in 1880 there were 159,165 acres under cultivation. The cultivation of cardamum, lac, resin, gum, and pepper was also encouraged. The Revenue Survey, after carefully surveying the land and fixing the boundaries, secured the rights of both the State and the ryots. At various periods during the history of the Province gifts of land were made for service, etc. In time the owners of these lands grew numerous and they resisted the action of the Survey Department. The matter was thoroughly investigated; gifts made by the Maharaja were respected, but those granted by incompetent persons less than 50 years back were subject to a half assessment: more than 50 years back to a one-fourth assessment. The State derived no small revenue from the sale of sandalwood, a state monopoly, and timber: the distillery was erected at the head-quarter of each district, and in it all country spirits consumed in the district must be manufactured. Toddy was extracted from date trees, as well as from the cocoanut and sago palm trees. All trees growing on Government or ryotwari land were regarded as at the disposal of Government for Abkari purposes. Stamps, salt and the post office brought in a small revenue. Mysore had its *Anche* Post, by which all unpaid letters addressed to Mysore were distributed locally, the British Government going halves with the Mysore for revenue, except in the case of Foreign Mails.

Municipal Commitees were first experimentally formed in 1862 in Bangalore and Mysore, and in 1864-65 each of the eight District Head-quarter Stations possessed such a Committee.

The increase of revenue, however, did not mean an overful treasury. With more efficiency came more expenditure. Within the first 45 years of British rule, when there was profound peace, the country not having

felt the shock of the Indian Mutiny (1857), the revenue doubled from 55 to 110 lakhs. The surplus which was laid by was all spent during the famine of 1877 and there was a debt of 80 lakhs.

Being a Native State, any Legislative enactment to be extended to Mysore has first to be sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council on special application. A number of such Acts were introduced either in whole or in part. Proper care was taken to see that due notice was given to both parties in the case of an appeal, and that the decision always be in writing. In 1880, Munsiffs were the only taluq Magistrates. Rules were framed for regulating the qualification and admission of Advocates and Pleaders. More punctuality and regularity in the discharge of Court duties were insisted on. Registration of important documents began under the Registration Act XVI of 1864, and ever since has become more and more popular. The Central Jail at Bangalore was constructed in 186; and marks the beginning of a new system of Jail management. The Jail has accommodation for about a thousand prisoners and is considered as second to none in India. During the famine the Jail was overcrowded.

An officer of the Madras Police was appointed to the Bangalore District in 1866, when the Police Act V of 1861 was introduced. Reform began at the very lowest, and the village police were attended to; Station houses were built and comfortable lines were given the men.

Up to the present period there had been no Engineering Staff. Roads, bridges and tanks needed attention. Sir Mark Cubbon had proposed to construct the Marikanave Reservoir to develop the resources of the country. Today the great Cauvery Electric Works show what an advance Mysore has made since that time. A special Irrigation Department was created. Labour was scarce in Mysore because of the sparseness of the population, and because the people, being cultivators, could not leave their fields just at a time when they were wanted. A corps of special workers had to be organised out of these men whose hereditary occupation of doing village repairs and carrying palanquins had been done away with by the later improvements. There were but a few bridges: two over the arms of the Cauvery at Sivasamudrum, where the Electric power is now generated; one at Seringapatam, one at Nanjangud, one at Betamangala, and a few others. Tanks were merely valleys with a dam across. Thus there were series of tanks

following the course of the watershed. The roads were in a most neglected state and often ran through swamps. Fifty three-miles of the Railway between Bangalore and Jalarpet lay in Mysore territory. This was a most important means of communication. A metre gauge between Bangalore and Mysore was begun and by the date of the Rendition 58 miles were open.

We now come to a Department that is purely British. Revenue, Public Works and Justice had all been attended to previously, though not, perhaps, with that thoroughness and skill which characterised the British Administration. But Public Instruction, never. The Hindus greatly esteemed knowledge, but never regarded it as a State duty to impart education. It was always voluntary. It would be tedious and out of the province of this work to adduce proofs for this here, but there were institutions of learning endowed from private funds in different parts at different times Female education was non-existent. Today, Brahmin ladies are graduates of the Madras University! Though Pandita Rama Bai was taught Sanskrit by her father in the wilds of Gangaumula in the Kadur District the first attempts of State aid to education were the form of grants to the Wesleyan Mission Schools at the Principal District Head quarters. The oldest was at Tumkur in 1842. Under the new scheme, 80 Vernacular Schools were to be established, and 2 Normal Schools. In 1858 a High School (now the Central College) was formed at Bangalore and affiliated to the Madras Uuiversity. Government took over the Schools which the Wesleyan Mission had at Tumkur, Hassan and Shimoga, and the Maharaja's School was founded at Mysore Ability to read and write his own vernacular was made a condition of entering Government Service. The Educational Department was controlled by a Director of Public Instruction, two Inspectors and a Deputy. At the time of the Rendition there were 899 Government Schools, 188 Aided Schools, and a total of 42,657 pupils, of whom 3.994 were girls

With regard to Public Health, there were three General Hospitals—the Bowring Civil Hospital at Bangalore, the Raja's Hospital at Mysore and the Civil Hospital at Hassan,—five Dispensaries with wards for in-patients, and 13 without wards: there was a Roman Catholic Dispensary at Shithalli, a Lunatic Asylum and Leper Hospital at Bangalore, and Maternity Hospitals at Bangalore

and Mysore. Cholera was severe in 1866-7. Vaccination by private inoculators was introduced in 1855, and in 1881 there were 84 Taluq Vaccinators.

Military Department.

That which is known in British History as the Subsidiary System, by which a British Force garrisoned the country of a Native Prince and protected him from his enemies and internal disorder, was introduced into Mysore in 1799, on the fall of Seringapatam. At first this force was stationed at Seringapatam, but in 1809 it was removed to Bangalore. There were also forces at Harihar and French Rocks, but these places were abandoned in 1865 and 1881, respectively. The forces at Bangalore in 1881 were :—A Battery of Royal Horse Artillery and two Field Batteries of Royal Artillery, a Regiment of European Cavalry, a Regiment of European Infantry, four Companies of Sappers and Miners, a Regiment of Native Cavalry, and three Regiments of Native Infantry. The average cost of maintenance was Rs, 1,871,000. There are but two incidents of interest connected with this force, and those are that in 1809 there was a mutiny of British Officers, and in 1857 the first Madras Fusiliers from Bangalore saved Allahabad, avenged Cawnpore, under the gallant Neill, and were known afterwards as "Neill's Blue Caps."

With reference to the Mysore Contingent, in 1873 steps were taken to further improve the efficiency of the Cavalry. The number was reduced to 1000 men, formed in three Regiments. They were supplied with saddles of English pattern and equipped with an improved style of sabre. The strength of the Infantry in the year of the Rendition was 1831, including 67 Commissioned and 213 Non-Commissioned Officers. Their duties were confined to guarding the District and Taluq Jails, Treasuries, &c.

The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers were raised in 1868. In Mysore an additional company was formed in 1873 and a Cadet Company at Bangalore in 1875. In 1880-81, the total strength of the corps was 415, of whom 59 were cadets.

Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, K.C.I.E., Late Dewan of Mysore.

THE LATE RULER.

IN the year 1865, about three years before his death, His Highness Sree Krishnaraja Wadiyar adopted Chama Rajendra, the third son of Chikka Krishna Arasu, of the Bettadacote family, a descendant by adoption, of Katti Gopalraj Arasu, father of Krishnaraj II's wife Lakshmammani, who signed the treaty of Seringapatam in 1799. He was then a child under three years of age. The Government of India declined to recognise the adoption or to accord to the Maharaja's adopted son the honors and privileges due to the heir to the State of Mysore. In the following year the Maharaja again urged the question of the recognition of his adopted son, and his request met with a favourable response from the Home Government. The young Prince was provided with an education calculated to prepare him for the duties of administration. Maharaja Krishnaraj Wadiyar died on the 27th March 1868. A proclamation was issued, acknowledging the succession of Chama Rajendra Wadiyar, and stating that during his minority the Mysore territories would be administered in his name by the British Government, and that on his attaining the age of eighteen years, if he should then be found qualified for the discharge of the duties of his position, the Government of the country would be entrusted to him, subject to such conditions as might be determined at that time. The young Maharaja was installed at Mysore at noon on the 23rd September 1868, at the time of the Dassara, by the Commissioner, Mr. Bowring. On his attaining majority, the British Government made over the State under an Instrument of Transfer, which is the document regulating the relation between His Highness the Maharaja and the Government of India. The following are the terms of the Instrument:—

Instrument of Transfer.

The conditions on which His Highness assumed charge of the Government are set forth in the following *sunnud*, or Instrument of Transfer, drawn up by the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, dated Fort William, 1st March 1881, and signed by the Marquis of Ripon, as Viceroy and Governor-General :—

"Whereas the British Government has now been for a long period in possession of the territories of Mysore, and has introduced into the said territories an improved system of administration : And whereas, on the death of the late Maharaja, the said

Government being desirous that the said territories should be administered by an Indian dynasty, under such restrictions and conditions as might be necessary for ensuring the maintenance of the system of administration so introduced; declared that if Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, the adopted son of the late Maharaja, should, on attaining the age of eighteen years, be found qualified for the position of ruler of the said territories, the government thereof should be entrusted to him, subject to such conditions and restrictions as might be thereafter determined: And whereas the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar Bahadur has now attained the said age of eighteen years, and appears to the British Government qualified for the position aforesaid, and is about to be entrusted with the government of the said territories: And whereas it is expedient to grant to the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar Bahadur a written instrument, defining the conditions subject to which he will be so entrusted: It is hereby declared as follows :—

General Conditions.

1. The Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar Bahadur shall on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1881, be placed in possession of the territories of Mysore, and installed in the administration thereof.

2. The said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar Bahadur and those who succeed him, in manner hereinafter provided, shall be entitled to hold possession of, and administer, the said territories as long as he and they fulfil the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

3. The succession to the administration of the said territories shall devolve upon the lineal descendants of the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, whether by blood or adoption, according to the rules and usages of his family, except in the case of disqualification through manifest unfitness to rule.

Provided that no succession shall be valid until it has been recognised by the Governor-General in Council.

In the event of a failure of lineal descendants, by blood and adoption, of the said Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, it shall be within the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, to select, as a successor any member of any collateral branch of the family whom he thinks fit.

4. The Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar Bahadur and his successors (hereinafter called the Maharaja of Mysore) shall at all times remain faithful in allegiance and subordination to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, Her heirs and successors, and perform all the duties which, in virtue of such allegiance and subordination, may be demanded of them.

The Subsidy.

5. The British Government having undertaken to defend and protect the said territories against all external enemies, and to relieve the Maharaja of Mysore, of the obligation to keep troops ready to serve the British Army when required, there shall, in

consideration of such undertaking, be paid from the revenues of the said territories, to the British Government an annual sum of thirty-five lakhs, in two half-yearly instalments commencing from the said twenty-fifth day of March, 1881.

Cession of Seringapatam.

6. From the date of the Maharaja's taking possession of the territories of Mysore, the British sovereignty in the island of Seringapatam shall cease and determine, and the said island shall become part of the said territories, and be held by the Maharaja upon the same condition as those subject to which he holds the rest of the said territories.

Military Stipulations.

7. The Maharaja of Mysore shall not, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, build any new fortress, or strongholds, or repair the defence of any existing fortresses or strongholds in the said territories.

8. The Maharaja of Mysore shall not, without the permission of the Governor-General in Coußcil, import, or permit to be imported, into the said territories, arms ammunition, and military stores, and shall prohibit the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and military stores, throughout the said territorories or at any specified place therein whenever required by the Governor-General in Council to do so.

9. The Maharaja of Mysore shall not object to the maintenance or establishment of British Cantonments in the said territories whenever and wherever the Governor-General in Council may consider such Cantonments necessary. He shall grant free of all charge, such land as may be required for such Cantonments, and shall renounce all jurisdiction within the lands so granted. He shall carry out in the lands adjoining British Cantonments in the said territories, such sanitary measures as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary. He shall give every facility for the provision of supplies and articles required for the troops in such Cantonments; and on goods imported or purchased for that purpose no duties or taxes of any kind shall be levied without the assent of the British Government.

10. The Military force employed in the Mysore State for the maintenance of internal order and the Maharaja's personal dignity and for any other purposes approved by the Governor-General in Council, shall not exceed the strength which the Governor-General in Council may from time to time fix. The directions of the Governor-General in Council in respect to the enlistment, organization, equipment and drill of troops shall at all times be complied with.

Foreign Relations.

11. The Maharaja of Mysore shall abstain from interference in the affairs of any other State or Power, and shall have no communication, or correspondence with any other State or Power, or the agents or officers of any other State or Power, except with the previous sanction and through the medium, of the Governor-General in Council.

12. The Maharaja of Mysore shall not employ in his service any person, not a Native of India, without the previous sanction of the Governor-Genernl in Council, and shall, on being so required by the Governor-General in Council, dismiss from his service any person so employed.

Coinage.

13. The coins of the Government of India shall be a legal tender in the said terri. tories in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India ; and all laws and rules for the time being applicable to coins current in British India shall apply to coins current in the said territories. The separate coinage of the Mysore State, which has long been discontinued shall not be revived.

Railways and Telegraph.

14. The Maharaja of Mysore shall grant, free of all charge, such land as may be required for the construction and working of lines of telegraph in the said territories wherever the Governor-General in Council may require such land, and shall do his utmost to facilitate the construction and working of such lines. All lines of telegraph in the said territories, whether constructed and maintained at the expense of the British Government, or out of the revenues of the said territories, shall form part of the British telegraph system, and shall, save in cases to be specially excepted by agreement between the British Government and the Maharaja of Mysore, be worked by the British Telegraph Department ; and all laws and rules for the time being in force in British India in respect to telegraphs, shall apply to such lines of telegraph when so worked.

15. If the British Government at any time desires to construct or work, by itself or otherwise, a railway in the said territories, the Maharaja of Mysore shall grant, free of all charge, such land as may be required for that purpose, and shall transfer to the Governor-General in Council plenary jurisdiction within such land ; and no duty or tax whatever shall be levied on through traffic carried by such railway which may not break bulk in the said territories.

Extradition.

16. The Maharaja of Mysore shall cause to be arrested and surrendered to the proper officers of the British Government any person within the said territories accused of having committed an offence in British Iudia for whose arrest and surrender a demand may be made by the British Resident in Mysore, or some other officer autho. rised by him in his behalf ; and he shall afford every assistance for the trial of such persons by ensuring the attendance of witnesses required, and by such other means as may be necessary.

17. Plenary criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects in the said territories shall continue to be vested in the Governor-General in Council, and the Maharaja of Mysore shall exercise only such jurisdiction in respect to European British subjects as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council.

Monopolies.

18. The Maharaja of Mysore shall comply with the wishes of the Governor-General in Council in the matter of prohibiting or limiting the manufacture of salt and opium, and the cultivation of poppy, in Mysore; also in the matter of giving effect to all such regulations as may be considered proper in respect to the export and import of salt, opium and poppy heads.

Laws and Settlements.

19. All laws in force and rules having the force of law in the said territories, when the Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar Bahadur is placed in possession as shown in the Schedule hereto annexed, shall be maintained and efficiently administered, and, except with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council, the Maharaja of Mysore shall not repeal, or modify such laws or pass any laws or rules inconsistent therewith.

20. No material change in the system of administration, as established when the Maharajah Chamrajendra Wadiyar Bahadur is placed in posssession of the territories, shall be made without the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

21. All title-deeds granted, and all settlements of land revenue made during the administration of the said territories by the British Government, and in force on the said 25th day of March 1881, shall be maintained in accordance with the respective terms thereof, except in so far as they may be rescinded or modified either by a competent Court of Law, or with the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

British Relations.

22. The Maharaja of Mysore shall at all times conform to such advice as the Governor-General in Council may offer him with a view to the management of his finances, the settlement and collection of his revenues, the imposition of taxes, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture and industry, and any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness's interests, the happiness of his subjects, and his relations to the British Government.

23. In the event of breach, or non-observance by the Maharaja of Mysore of any of the foregoing conditions, the Governor-General in Council may resume possession of the said territories, and assume the direct administration thereof, or make such other arrangements as he may think necessary to provide adequately for the good government of the people of Mysore, or of the security of British rights and interests within the Province.

24. This document shall supersede all other documents by which the position of the British Government with reference to the said territories has been formally recorded. And if any question arise as to whether any of the above conditons has been faithfully performed, or as to whether any person is entitled to succeed, or is fit to succeed, to the administration of the said territories, the decision thereon of the Governor-General in Council shall be final.

The following Proclamation was issued by H. H. the Maharaja, on the day he formally assumed charge of the administration :—

General Acceptances.

"WHERAS the Government of the territories of Mysore, heretofore administered on our behalf by the British Government, has this day been transferred to us by the Proclamation of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, dated this 25th day of March 1881, we do hereby notify and declare that we have this day assumed charge of the said Government ; and we call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegance to us, our heirs and successors.

We do hereby further declare, that all laws and rules having the force of law now in force in the said territories, shall continue to be in force within the said territories.

We hereby accept as binding upon us, all grants and settlements heretofore made by the British Government within the said territories in accordance with the respective terms thereof, except in so far as they may be rescinded or modified either by a competent Court of Law, or with the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

We hereby confirm all existing Courts of Judicature within the said territories in the respective jurisdictions now vested in them, and we further confirm in their respective appointments, the Judges and all other officers, Civil and Military, now holding offices within the said territories.

Appointment of Dewan.

For the conduct of the executive administration of the said territories under our command and control, we have resolved to appoint a Dewan. And we, placing trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability and judgment of CETTIPUNIAM VEERAVALLI RUNGACHARLU, C. I. E., do hereby appoint the said CETTIPUNIAM VEERAVALLI RUNGACHARLU, C.I.E, to be our Dewan for the conduct of the executive administration of the said territories.

Appointment of Chief Judge.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council having complied with our request to lend us the services of the present Judicial Commissioner, Mr. JOHN DOUGLAS SANDFORD, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-law, and Master of Arts, to aid us in the administration of justice in our territories, we hereby confirm the said Mr. JOHN DOUGLAS SANDFORD in his appointment under the designation of Chief Judge of Mysore.

The Maharaja's Council.

We have further resolved that a Council shall be formed, to be styled 'The Council of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore' which shall consist of the Dewan for the time being as *ex-officio* Preisdent, and of two or more members to be specially appointed by us from time to time. It shall be the duty of the members of the

said Council to submit for our consideration their opinions on all questions relating to legislation and taxation, and on all other important measures connected with the good administration of our territories and the well-being of our subjects. We are accordingly pleased to appoint :—

CETTIPUNIAM VEERAVALLI RUNGACHARLU, C. I. E., Dewan *ex-officio* President,

TRICHINOPOLY RAYALU AROKESAWMY THUMBOO CHETTY, JUDGE, *ex-officio* Member,

POORNA KRISHNA RAO
ATTUPAKAM RATNA SABBAPATHY MUDALIAR. } Members,

to be members of the said Council and to hold office as such Councillors for the term of three years or during our pleasure. Given under our hand and seal at Mysore this the 25th day of March 1881."

His Highness Sri Chamrajendra Wadiyar Bahadur continued to guide the destinies of the State in the ways of peace and progress for well nigh fourteen years. At the end of 1894, His Highness went on a cold weather tour to Norrthern India, accompanied by all his family, and on his arrival at Calcutta at the end of December, a slight throat affection, developed into diphtheria, and in spite of the best medical aid, he succumbed to it suddenly on the 28th December. A brief retrospect of His Highness the late Maharaja's most beneficent rule will be found in the concluding portion of the Address of the Dewan, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, to the Representative Assembly held at Mysore in 1895 :—

"On the 25th March 1881, His Highness was invested with the administration of the State and he entered upon the duties of that exalted position under specially onerous conditions. During the long period of 50 years the State had been administered by the British Government; but unfortunately it had to encounter towards the closing years of that administration the most disastrous famine of which we have any record. A fifth of its population was swept away; the accumulated surplus of nearly a crore of rupees had disappeared, and in its place there had come into existence a debt of 80 lakhs to the British Government; the cash balance had become reduced to a figure insufficient for the ordinary requirements of the administration; every source of Revenue was at its lowest; and the severe retrenchments

which followed had left every Department of the State in an enfeebled condition. Not discouraged by these difficulties, His Highness, from the very commencement, set before himself as a first duty the protection of the State from the consequences of future famines. Railways and Irrigation works thus engaged his earliest attention. The record of the first four years of his reign is one of a severe and sustained struggle, crippled resources on the one hand and increasing Railway expenditure on the other, imposing upon the new administration, as the first condition of its success, the most vigilant financial management, and His Highness had the satisfaction of achieving by the end of 1884 the completion of the first 140 miles of the State Railway, from the current revenues of the State and a small local loan of 20 lakhs. Then came the relief afforded by the advent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to complete the State Railway to Harihar from capital borrowed in England, and His Highness was thus enabled to devote the available resources of the State and carry out large Irrigation works in tracts most requiring this kind of protection. Under the circumstances above described, the administration at the start of His Highness' reign was necessarily very highly centralized. The Dewan or the Executive Administrative Head had the direct control, without the intervention of Departmental Heads, of all the principal Departments, such as the Land Revenue, Forests, Excise, Mining, Police, Education, Mujroyi, Legislative. As the finances improved and as Department after Department was put into good working order and showed signs of expansion, separate Heads of Departments were appointed for Forests and Police in 1885, for Excise in 1889, for Mujroyi in 1891, and for Mining in 1894. His Highness was able to resolve upon the appointment of a separate Land Revenue Commissioner only in the latter part of 1894, but for several years previously the administrative duties of this Department had been delegated to a single Councillor empowered to dispose of all the ordinary work of the Department and to a Committee of two Councillors vested with the appellate and revisional powers of the Government under the Land Revenue Code in *quasi* judicial matters. Similarly, the ordinary work of the Departments of Local and Municipal Funds of Legislation had been made over to individual Councillors, and the executive duties

of the Education Department had come to be more and more delegated to the Secretary. Thus the administrative policy of His Highness' reign was one of progressive decentralization.

Finance.—His Highness' reign was attended with a remarkable measure of financial success. It began with liablities exceeding the assets by 30¾ lakhs and with an annual income less than the annual expenditure by 1¼ lakh. During the first three years the revenues from all sources were generally stationary, and in the fourth year there was a considerable decline due to the drought of that year, but during the next ten years, the improvement year after year was large and continuous. Comparing 1880-81 with 1894-95 the Annual Revenue rose from 103 to 180½ lakhs or by 75·24 per cent, and after spending on a large and liberal scale on all works and purposes of public utility, the Net Assets amounted to over 176 lakhs, in lieu of the Net Liability of 30¾ lakhs with which His Highness' reign began.

Revenue.—The measure of financial prosperity above described was secured not by resort to new taxation in any form or shape. It was mainly the result of a natural growth, under the stimulus afforded by the opening out of the country by means of new Roads and Railways, the execution of important Irrigation works, and the general expansion of industries. It was in some measure due also to improved management of particular sources of income. The Land Revenue demand rose from 69 to 96 lakhs or by 39 per cent, and the occupied are a from 6,154 to 9,863 square miles, or by 60 per cent. The Excise Revenue quite quadrupled itself during the 14 years owing to the elimination of middlemen, to a system of cheaper manufacture and higher duties, to the more vigorous suppression of illicit manufacture, and to the increased consumption accompanying the growth of industries, the expansion of Public Works and Railways, and the great rise in wages. The Revenue from Forests more than doubled itself, while under Stamps and Registration the increase was 65 and 124 per cent. respectively.

Gold Mining.—The important industry of Gold Mining took firm root in the State during His Highness' rule. In 1886 a professional examination of the auriferous tracts in Mysore was made, and the results

duly published. For the first time, in 1886-87, Royalty on gold formed an item of our State revenue, and it reached the substantial figure of Rs. 7,33,000 last year on a production of gold valued at £ 8,44,000 A Geological Survey for the complete examination and record of the mineral resources of the country was established in 1894 and is now in full working.

Land Tenure and Agriculture.—The Revenue Survey and Settlement made satisfactory progress during His Highness' reign and 3 Taluks alone out of 66 now remain to be settled.

In 1881-82 His Highness abolished the *Halat* on Coffee of 4 Annas per maund and established a new Coffee tenure combining the advantages of a permanent settlement with low rates of assessment. The Coffee area increased by 28 square miles. European Planters own 56,000 acres and Native Planters 1,02,000 acres.

The *Khistbandi*—or instalments for payment of Revenue—was postponed by two months so as to enable the Raiyat to dispose of his produce on advantageous terms.

The *Revenue Laws* were codified, vexatious restrictions on the enjoyment and transfer of land were swept away, and the freer relinquishment of unprofitable small parcels of land was allowed. As a means of remedying agricultural indebtedness, a scheme of Agricultural Banks on strictly co-operative principles was introduced last year.

Forests.—The area of Reserved Forests increased from 643 to 1,704 square miles, and 35 square miles of new plantations were formed.

Education.—The number of Government and aided schools rose from 866 to 1,797 and the expenditure on them from Rs. 3,15,000 to Rs. 8,19,810. The increase in the number of boys was from 39,413 to 83,398 and, in that of girls from 3,000 to 12000., Eight hundred Primary Vernacular Schools, fifty English Middle Schools, five Industrial Schools, two Normal Schools, thirty Sanscrit Schools, one first Grade English College and three Oriental Colleges were newly established during His Highness' reign.

Irrigation.—One hundred lakhs were spent on original irrigation works during His Highness' reign, making an addition of 355 square

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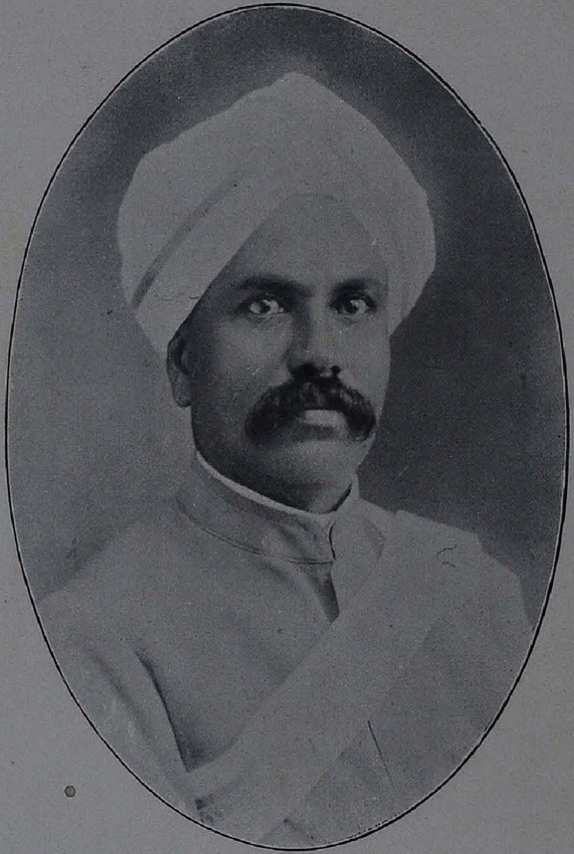
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF BOOKS
REGISTERED
1 8 JUN 1908
MADRAS.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore.



Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Mysore State Councillor.

miles to the area under wet cultivation, and bringing an additional Revenue of $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. With this addition the area protected by irrigation at the close of 1894-95 was 1.558 square miles. The expenditure on irrigation in 1880-81 was Rs. 3,19,000; in the first 4 years of His Highness' reign it averaged $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; in the next 4 years $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; and in the last 6 years $13\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

Special encouragement was afforded to the construction of a large number of new irrigation wells, individually small, but in the aggregate a most important work of Famine protection. Rs. 4,18,500 were sanctioned as loans for these wells, of which 1,078 had been completed, benefiting 7,000 acres of land. No additional tax is levied on the dry lands converted into garden and wet by the aid of these wells.

Communications.—In addition to the expenditure from Local Funds $67\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs from the State Revenue were devoted during His Highness' reign to new roads and to the maintenance and special improvement of existing ones. The mileage of roads rose from 3,930 to 5,107. The Malnad roads received particular attention, and the special expenditure upon them was Rs. 11,44,000 in the coffee tracts and Rs 6,36,000 in the remaining Malnad.

Railways.—At the Rendition the length of the State Railway open to traffic was 58 miles. The addition made to it during His Highness' reign was 315 miles at a cost of $164\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

Municipal and Local Funds.—The number of Municipalities rose from 83 to 107, annual Municipal receipts from Rs. 2,76,500 to Rs. 5,63 000, and the annual expenditure on Conservancy and Public Works from $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Rs. 4,89,000. The Local Funds Revenue likewise increased from Rs. 5,75,000 to Rs. 8,75,000 per annum, and the annual expenditure on Communications and Conservancy from Rs. 3,72,000 to Rs 6,97,000.

During His Highness' reign Municipalities were benefited to the extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh a year by assignments from the State Revenues, and the District Funds were also benefited to the extent of $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh a year by the transfer of 657 miles of Roads from the District Fund to the D. P. W. Budget.

Sanitation.—Special attention to sanitation was an important feature of His Highness' reign. In addition to ordinary sanitary works carried out by the various District Fund Boards and Municipalities, His Highness devoted the large sum of Rs. 27,15,221 from State Revenues for the improved sanitation of the Capital cities of Mysore and Bangalore and of the larger Moffusil towns throughout the State. Among the more important works which were completed, or are approaching completion, may be mentioned (1) the Water-supply and partial drainage of Mysore, (2) the filling in of the insanitary ditch round that City, (3) the extension of the Mysore and Bangalore Cities, (4) the scheme of Water-supply to the latter, (5) Water-supply, drainage and extension schemes for the Moffusil towns, besides numerous drinking water wells throughout the State.

Medical Relief.—The number of Hospitals and Dispensaries rose from 19 to 114 and the number of patients treated from 1,30,723 to 7,06,915. His Highness fully appreciating the importance of Lady Dufferin's philanthropic movement directed the training and employment of midwives all over the country and the opening of special Dispensaries for women and children. All but 3 Taluks out of 66 have been provided with midwives and 5 Dispensaries for women and children have been opened in District Head-quarter towns.

Population.—In the ten years from 1881 to 1891 the population increased by 18·34 per cent, a higher ratio than in the surrounding Provinces, and there is reason to believe that during the last four years the ratio of increase was even higher. During His Highness' reign the rate of mortality is estimated to have declined 6·7 per mile and the average duration of life to have risen from 24·93 to 25·30.

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THE PRESENT RULER.

HIS Highness Sri Krishna Raja Wadiyar Bahadur, eldest son of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur was born on the 4th June 1884. He was installed on the *gadi* at Mysore by the then British Resident, Col. P. D. Henderson, on the 1st February 1895. During his minority, the administration was conducted by his mother, Her Highness The Maharani Vani Vilasa Sannidhana, *C. I.*, as Regent with the help of a Dewan and three Councillors. In 1902 His Highness Sri Krishna Raj Wadiyar having attained majority assumed direct control of the administration. His Excellency Lord Curzon, then Viceroy of India, spoke of the young Maharaja in the following terms on the occasion of His Highness's Installation :—

" The Young Maharaja, whom I am about to instal, has recently attained his 18th birthday. He has passed through a minority of nearly eight years. They have not been idle or vapid years spent in enjoyment or dissipated in idleness. They have been years of careful preparation for the duties that lay before him, and of laborious training for his exalted state. It is no light thing to assume charge of 5 millions of people, and it is no perfunctory training that is required for such a task * * * * He has made frequent tours among his people. He has studied their wants and needs at first hand. He has thereby acquired the knowledge which will enable him to understand the problems with which he will be confronted. Fortified by this knowledge, his naturally business-like habits and instinctive self-reliance should enable him to steer a straight course. * * * * Youth is his, and health and strength. He enters upon a splendid heritage at an early age. May God guide him in his undertaking and speed him on the straight path."

Two years previous to the installation, His Highness was married to Pratapa Kumari Bayi, a Princess of the house of Katbiawar. In December 1906 and January 1907 His Highness paid a visit to Calcutta as the guest of His Excellency The Viceroy. While there he visited the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in connection with

the National Congress. At Agra, on the historic occasion of the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, he was invested by H. E. the Viceroy with the Grand Commandership of the Star of India, an event which was made the occasion of public manifestations of joy and love in Mysore.

Extraordinary care was taken to fit the young Prince for the duties he would be called upon to fulfil. He was not left to the routine training which a Rajkumar College can give to a Prince. On his sixth birthday his schooling commenced. His first tutor was Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., (son of the late Rai Bahadur P. Krishna Rao) now Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness. Two years later, a little school was formed with a few companions of suitable rank and carefully limited in number, and with these the Prince was called upon to submit himself to nearly eight years of rigorous application and self-restraint. M. J. J. Whiteley, of Cooper's Hill Engineering College, was appointed tutor some time before his father's death.

He took to a life of study and regular habits, and, aided by diligent application, he made a rapid progress in both mental and physical training. The mornings and evenings were spent in such physical exercises as would best promote a vigorous and robust manhood. The early reports of his progress note the natural ease, dignity, and modesty of his bearing, his self-possession, as well as the evenness of his temper and the thoughtfulness of his disposition. From the commencement the young Prince showed a wonderful aptitude for things scientific. He was very good at free-hand drawing, modelling and fretwork. While but a lad, he made on cardboard a locomotive engine to scale which is still preserved. He has a wonderful talent for music, and is perfectly at home both on the Piano and the Violin. He is, like his illustrious father, a keen sportsman, being a good horseman and whip, and a polo and racquet player of no mean ability. He has recently taken to motoring, which he does with both "knowledge and nerve."

On the death of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar at Calcutta in 1894, an event "which evoked feelings of widefelt sympathy in England

and was deplored as an Imperial loss by the British Government", the system of general education that was being given to the young prince was somewhat altered, such special training as was necessary to fit him to take charge of the administration being added to it. Mr. Stuart Fraser, C.I.E., *I.C.S.* (now British Resident in Mysore) was appointed Tutor and Governor, and he continued to hold that office till August 1902, when the Maharaja came of age. During the short period of a little over 5 years that His Highness has been controlling the administration of the state, he has displayed a sound sense and business ability. The qualities most characteristic of him, traceable in the administrative work, are regularity, love of method, and exactness, and above all perseverence. A considerable portion of his time is devoted to State affairs.

Cultured and refined as he is, the influence of western education has not affected his adherence to Hindu tradition and customs. He is simple and unassuming in his habits. He has a strongly religious bent of mind and daily devotes an hour or two to religious worship. His philanthrophy is well known and his purse is ever open to the poor and the needy. Every public and charitable movement, in and out of the State, has his hearty sympathy and receives assistance.

His Highness's brother, Prince Narasaraj Wadiyar, was born in June 1888. He was for some time under training in the Rajkumar College. Lieut. Heale was appointed his private Tutor in 1902 and he continued to hold this office till 1904. The Prince is now undergoing a regular course in Engineering and it may be interesting to note that the studies are not confined to text books, but to practical training in the field.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE Mysore Representative Assembly was first convened by the late Mr C. V. Ranga Charlu, soon after the Rendition of Mysore. The painful vicissitudes through which the State had passed during the past half century required an institution which could bring the ruling body and the ruled together. The great famine of 1878-79 had rendered a terrible blow to the country. The people were slowly recovering from its effects and required careful assistance and guidance. Mr. Ranga Charlu had distinguished himself, in other capacities, as a man of unusual talent and ability. When, after the succession of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar, G. C. S. I., he became Dewan, he immediately established the Representative Assembly which has brought by its existence both safety to the state and contentment to the people.

The first session of the Assembly was held on October 7, 1881, during the Dussera. On the 25th August previous, a Proclamation had been issued to the people announcing the establishment of the Assembly, in which His Highness Chama Raj Wadiyar expressed his desire that the views and obiects of his government should be better known and appreciated by the people for whose benefit the government existed. For this purpose, the Representative Assembly was started to meet every year, when the Dewan would place the results of the previous year's administration and a programme of the next year. "Such an arrangement," said the proclamation, "by bringing the people in immediate communication with the Government, would serve to remove from their minds any misapprehension, in regard to the views and action of the Government, and would convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people. This was the first open avowal that the people received from their Sovereign of his solicitude for the welfare of his subjects. Naturally the Proclamation was received with genuine pleasure, and the Dewan had no difficulty in assembling the representatives of the people. In the first session two cultivating landholders from each taluq and three to four leading merchants from each district were invited. These

representatives were nominated by Government and their travelling and other expenses were met by Government. There was then no election as now, and there was no discussion of the subjects. There were in the first session only 144 representatives. The Dewan explained the wish of the Maharajah to bring the administration into greater harmony with the wishes of the people, and invited the members to make any observations and suggestions in the public interests.

This was a strangely pleasurable experience to the representatives who scarcely as yet understood the nature and extent of their privileges. Mr. Ranga Charlu, with a genuine fatherly love, encouraged them to speak out their difficulties and grievances, if they had any. Nevertheless, the representatives were cautious, and, beyond making a number of observations, on what they regarded as hard rules, said nothing noteworthy.

The second session of the Representative Assembly was held under the presidency of Dewan Ranga Charlu in Dussera 1882. About the same number of representatives met and spoke on matters of local interest. Mr. Ranga Charlu made a speech dwelling on the importance of local self-Government and asking the people to take more active interest in the administration of the country. His speech is regarded as a master-piece of statesmanly wisdom and is frequently quoted by the people now. Mr. Ranga Charlu was one of those who believed that *men* made events. "If the spread of any high degree of education among the great mass of the people were to be insisted as a *sine qua non*, we may," he said, "have to wait for ever. Meanwhile every year under an autocratic system of Government we find the people less fit for representative institutions. The real education for self-Government can only be acquired by the practical exercise of representative functions and responsibilities under the guidance of officers of administrative tact and experience." He warned the people against certain defects in the working of these representative bodies, *viz.*, "a tendency to fall into apathy and the growth of a factious spirit."

Unfortunately, this distinguished statesman did not live long enough to see that the people began to realise their responsibilities and privileges. He died on the 20th January 1883 at Madras, and was

succeeded by Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, whose Dewanship lasted from 1883 to 1901, a period of 18 years, which practically covers the period of the growth of the Assembly. It was during his time that, what was originally an obscure selected body became a true Representative Assembly elected by the people themselves. Although the Assembly frequently thought that the Minister carried out his measures with a high hand, the major number of them had immense faith in his supreme abilities, and, as events turned out, their trust was not misplaced. In England, the early growth of the Parliament was the result of the conflict of the people with the Sovereign. In Mysore, the growth of the Representative Assembly is the result of the relationship of the people with the Dewan and the body of executive officials. The Sovereign is the Umpire disinterestedly watching the conflict and often helpful to the party in distress. The position of the Sovereign the officialdom, and the people, being thus defined, the functions of the Representative Assembly and the opportunities that helped its growth form a very instructive study. As the scope of the Assembly broadened, the executive Government naturaly began to look upon it with jealousy and suspicion. The Assembly felt that it was enjoying a power which obtained nowhere else in India. Curt answers followed hard questions, and men who wanted to argue out things they did not know much about were mercilessly snubbed. It was felt that the Dewan was an autocrat ; that he was wresting from the people privileges that had been voluntarily given them by their Sovereign. It cannot be denied that there was justification for this in the great Dewan's intolerance of manner and just contempt towards less colossal intellects. There were sometimes "scenes" in the Assembly. People would again and again repeat their real or imaginary grievances and tenaciously put forward their views, whether sound or otherwise, and in the latter case, had to put up with peremptory language. The matter would sometimes reach the ears of the Maharajah who would only smile and say they must find a way out themselves. Today, with Sir Seshadri Iyer's works around us to testify to his supreme abilities, there are very few who do not regret any hasty opinion that might have been formed regarding the capabilities of Sir Seshadri as a statesman, or his kindliness as a man.

It was during this difficult period that the Assembly rose to importance. Its members grew in numbers gradually. In 1881 there were 144 members ; in 1883 there were 154 : in 1884 the number rose to 183, and in 1885 to 198. In the next year, District and Local Fund Boards were established and allowed to send representatives. This brought the strength of the Assemply to 279, and thus, as the numbers increased, the interests became wider, and the work of the Dewan more difficult. Till then all the members were nominated by the District officials without any fixed qualification for membership. In 1887 a property qualification was imposed for " effective representation of the varied interests of the country." In 1891 rules were framed to give the people an electoral right. A land-tax of Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 a year or a Municipal rate of Rs. 13 to 17 was fixed as the qualification to vote. Thus the number of elected representatives rose to 357. In 1894, another important change was introduced by which the property qualification of the electoral body was reduced and 78 minor Municipalities were disenfranchised, bringing down the number of representatives to 275, elected once in three years. Since then a number of public associations—literary, commercial, social and political—have been allowed to send a representative each, and there is at present scarcely any interest in any part of the province which is not represented and given a fair hearing at the Representative Assembly. It was also during the administration of Sir Seshadri Iyer that the members of the Representative Assembly learnt the qualities of moderation, patience and perseverance. They always spoke upon personal knowledge of facts, and their practical wisdom was generally admired. They were all men of considerable local knowledge, and knew exactly, how certain measures and laws would affect the people. When Lord Dufferin visited Mysore in 1886, His Excellency complimented the Maharajah for having started the Representative Assembly (the first of the kind he saw in India) and he said in reply to an address presented to him : " Gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the friendly welcome with which you have greeted me. I am glad to see you around me, and am pleased to think that the Maharajah should have called to his counsels men of such intelligence, influence and authority. I am sure that both His Highness and the State will derive equal profit from your assistance."

Sir P. N. Krishna Murthi followed in the footsteps of his great predecessor and his influence, infinite patience and other personal qualities secured for him the good-will of the Assembly, so that the whole tenure of his office was characterised by a harmonious working of the representatives with the Executive Government. He met them with a genuine feeling of friendliness, and though he was slow in granting their prayers, he wished that the people would educate themselves and be of greater assistance to the Government. Had he been in office a few years longer, he would probably have given greater facilities for the representative members to understand more of the executive Administration. At one time, he suggested that these men should be in a position to frame the Budget according to popular requirements and that they should thoroughly understand the administrative machinery. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C I.E., who succeeded Sir Krishna Murthi, is a man of great activity and in his own way sympathises with popular institutions. Personally he would not brook any strong opposition on the part of the Assembly to his measures, but, nevertheless, he knows that it is by such methods alone that popular institutions become established. He established a Legislative Council, which has already, in less than a year, begun to be a source of anxiety to the Executive Administration. No one is more conscious of this than Mr. Madhava Rao himself, and whatever may be his personal ideas of, and achievements in, the administration, both the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly are bound to gain in strength and usefulness in his regime. He has adopted more popular suggestions than others have done, in the administration, and has thereby shown greater regard to the minor requirements of the people. But in regard to questions of larger interests, and particularly with reference to the pressing problems such as holding two Sessions of the Assembly in a year, consulting the Representatives in important public measures before they are adopted, and placing departmental facts and financial details before them translated in the Vernacular, he has not yet moved. Perhaps in future years, he may do more than we imagine, for the growth and usefulness of this only free and popular political institution in Mysore.

It is not possible to describe here the nature and results of the discussions that take place year by year in the Representative Assembly. When the present Maharajah, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., opened the Assembly in 1903, the second year of his rule, His Highness repeated the assurances given to the people by his illustrious father and spoke with equal sympathy about the aims and objects of the institution. He hoped it would prove a "valuable adjunct to the administration" and would promote the contentment and well-being of his subjects. He complimented the representatives on their self-sacrifice and devotion to this public duty, especially as they came from long distances and exposed themselves to risks of plague. During the last few years, the Assembly has been showing remarkable debating powers and the whole country watches with keen interest and concern the result of its work. The debates are still conducted in Kanarese, the Vernacular of the country. Attempts are being made to furnish the members with more useful facts concerning the administration, so that their intelligence and practical wisdom might be more usefully employed. On an average, over 300 subjects of importance are discussed during a session, which lasts from 5 to 7 days. It has been found necessary to hold two sessions in the year or reduce the strength of the Assembly and place restrictions on their debate. The Representative Assembly has not acquired any power of its own. Last year the House was divided upon a subject of profound importance after a three days' debate and votes were taken. In future years it is likely the Assembly will prove of even greater importance. When Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., visited Mysore, he likened the Representative Assembly to the German "*Reichstag*" and was struck with astonishment at the wisdom of Ranga Charlu who started it so early as in 1881.

If His Highness the present Maharajah, who has undoubtedly shown statesmanly qualities of a high order, combined with sympathy and tact, continues to keep the balance even between the representatives of the people and the executive officials, as his revered father used to do, there is little doubt that in a few years the Mysore Representative Assembly will become a model political institution worthy of emulation by other parts of India.

[The full text of the opening Address of the Dewan of Mysore, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., at the twenty-fourth Session of the Representative Assembly which was held at Mysore on the 1st October 1907, will be found in the Appendix.]

FEMALE EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

IT is the purpose of the present paper to take a brief survey of the growth and development of Female Education in the premier Native State. The subject of female Education has always been a delicate one in this country and over the major portion of India continues to be so even to this day. This is due to the fact that the problem is so intimately connected with our social economy, and its solution is only possible by a close and intimate study of our intricate and complicated social fabric and a keen appreciation of the tastes feelings, sympathies, habits and even prejudices of the community. Hence it was that Lord Ripon, while Viceroy of India, considered that the promotion of female education was a work in which Government could not proceed " without very careful attention to the prejudices which still lingered among the people." It was a work " in which private individuals and associations, independent of the Government had a very great part to play. " Sir Henry S. Cunningham, at one of the Annual Meetings of the National Indian Association held at London, remarked in reference to this subject of social improvement : " Then the question is, who is to do it ? The answer to that is, we Englishmen cannot do it ; the rulers of the country cannot do it ; Viceroys and Laws cannot do it, it must be done by the people ; in fact, it must be done by the educated woman."

The education of girls among classes who are very exclusive and sensitive to any interference with their cherished customs and manners, and the method of popularising such education, engaged the serious attention of some leading members of the native community in Mysore, so long ago as the year 1880, when a Public Meeting of a large number of Hindu gentleman was convened to discuss the question of founding a school in Mysore, for the education of girls of the higher castes and classes. At this meeting, a resolution was passed that a school should be started with the aid, in the first instance, of private subscriptions, and afterwards of a Government grant, when a claim for such grant could be established. Accordingly, a school was started early in the year 1881, with 28 pupils on the rolls. Kanarese was then the only language generally taught in the school. Some

instruction in English was also given to a few of the girls in the higher class. The course of instruction embraced—Kanarese Poetry, Prose and Composition; Arithmetic; Music; Native and English songs; Needle-work and Fancy-work; Geography; occasional instruction in the elements of Hygiene, the details of the Hindu Almanac and other subjects likely to be useful to the pupils in after-life. The school was conducted directly by Native Male Teachers, assisted by two Native Female Teachers for the lower classes. Great attention was paid to the deportment of the pupils. Nothing was permitted that was contrary to native customs, or disagreeable to native feeling. The Committee of Management, in their First Annual Report on the working of the Institution observe :

" Our constant effort is directed towards making the instruction given to pupils such as would remove, to some extent at least, the intellectual disparity that now almost universally exists between husband and wife in Hindu Families, at the same time not neglecting to impress upon their minds the importance of their household duties, to which constant attention on their part is absolutely necessary for their happiness. If we succeed in turning out from the school girls that would grow to be faithful, devoted and loving wives, wise and thrifty managers of households, and affectionate mothers with the necessary intelligence and knowledge to attend to all the requirements, physical as well as intellectual of their children, if we succeed in doing this to some small degree we shall feel that we have not been undeserving of the support we have received from your Highness' Government and the public." And there is no doubt, during the quarter of a century of its existence, it has more than fulfilled the expectations of its originators.

During the second year the number of girls on the rolls was 133. Two new subjects were introduced into the higher classes, *viz.*, Hygiene and Sanskrit. During the third year the number rose to 210. Drawing was introduced into the higher classes of the school. The withdrawal of grown-up girls from school necessitated the devising of a system of home-teaching for these girls by appointing two pundits,

who gave lessons at the houses of the pupils, in Sanskrit and the higher Kanarese literature.

During the fourth year, the number on the rolls went up to 270. To create a desire for accurate scientific knowledge, many useful experiments in Physical Science and Chemistry were exhibited, accompanied with short and appropriate lectures. During the fifth year the number rose up to 463. (As a means of extending female education in the Province on the lines pursued in this Institution, a small school was established at Melkote, a place of immemorial sanctity for Vaishnavites, with a strength of 18 puplis on the rolls). There were several additions to the staff of the School. A German lady, with special training, was appointed for Kindergarten teaching. A native tailor was also employed to teach sewing and cutting and native embroidery. The Institution was also peculiarly fortunate in achieving a great success in securing high caste girls over the ages of 12 to continue to read in the School. There were six pupils whose age ranged from 12 to 16. In this respect, they may be said to be the pioneers of Female Education and this was possible as they happend to be the daughters or other relations of the Managers of the Institution. To secure an efficient staff of Hindu Schoolmistresses, a sort of Normal School was formed and pupil-teachers were being trained in it.

During the sixth year, the number on the rolls went up to 479. The Committee of Management had considerable difficulties to meet with in the working of the curriculum. The opposition to native instrumental music was very formidable, and in this connection I may be permitted to mention the name of the late lamented Mr. Ranga Charlu, C.I.E., and I cannot do so without feelings of reverence to his memory, as he was the very soul of the Institution, as of every other movement social or political, that marks Mysore at present. The scandal talked in the idle gossip of women against instruction in music invaded even Mr. Ranga Charlu's residence, and the lady of the family, sympathising with the gossips, reported to her husband how condemned the Institution had become in the eyes of the public. The result was that Mr. Ranga Charlu came to the School the next morning and summarily turned out the music master whom I met at the gate

as I was going in, and who narrated to me all that had happened. I then asked him to go in notwithstanding, and found Mr. Ranga Charlu quite furious against me. I begged of him to have patience for an hour and see what kind of music was being taught and then judge for himself. He very kindly agreed to it and the cause of music won the day. He was very sorry he had been misled, and said that he was convinced that not only was there no harm in music, but that it was an essential to the education of girls. He further advised me to invite his wife to see the School. I waited upon her that very afternoon, and her visit to the School the next morning completely changed her opinion. She was thoroughly pleased with all that she saw of the school, and herself being a lady of some education and accomplishments gave several valuable suggestions and from that day sent two of her daughters to the school.

During the following year the curriculum of the school was enlarged by the addition of easy lessons in the elements of Physics, Chemistry and Physiology. A good set of apparatus and a number of anatomical charts were also provided for the purpose of experiments which accompany the teaching of those lessons.

The strength of the school rose up to 490. Among the new admissions during that year, it is worthy of note that six were "home students," some of whom were married women living with their husbands. These came forward to join the school to be trained as school-mistresses, a gratifying fact indicating the popularity of our system of Home Education. The fact that will best illustrate the beneficial work of the Institution and rejoice the hearts of all well-wishers of India, is that no less a personage than the illustrious Maharani of Mysore (the present Maharani-Regent) was pleased to get up a class of Zenana ladies belonging to the Royal families, instructed on the methods adopted in this Institution. During the same year, the school was placed under the control of a Lady Superintendent. Another branch of the school was opened at Nanjungod with about 40 pupils.

During the following year, the number on the rolls went up to 595 and one noteworthy feature was the inauguration of a system under

which occasional lectures are delivered by the senior pupils. A student of the High School class ventured so far as to deliver an address in the Town Hall on Female Education and this is an important event in the history of Female Education in Mysore.

In November 1889 the school had the honor of a visit from His Royal Highness Prince Albert Edward Victor of Wales, and the Prince was so pleased with what he saw that he expressed his intention "of informing the Queen of the progress of this model school." It had also the honor of a visit from Their Highnesses the Maharajah and the Maharani of Baroda, who expressed themselves greatly delighted by what they saw of the progress and success of the Institution. Sir Robert Lethbridge, who also visited the school, remarked that it "stands absolutely in the van of Female Education in India, and owing so much, as it does, to the Maharajah's enlightened care and interest, may well be regarded by His Highness as one of the brightest jewels in his crown." Several other important personages, from the Viceroy downwards, have one and all spoken in very high terms of the work of this Institution.

During these ten years, from the year 1881 to 1891, the school was an aided institution. At the end of this period, it was taken over by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. With a view to secure the sympathy and co-operation of the community at large and ensure the development of the school on an healthy and national lines, the Government appointed a Committee of Management, which included some Pandits and Shastris versed in Sanskrit literature, and representative of conservative forces of the country.

In the year 1895, it was raised to the status of a High School and was affiliated to the Madras University as a Second-Grade College in 1902, and from that time is known as the Maharani's College.

The Institution has been under the direct control of a Lady Superintendent since the year 1889. The present Lady Superintendent is Miss G. L. Palthrope (Classical Tripos, Newnham College, Cambridge). One additional feature in the curriculum is the introduction of what may be called the "Oriental side" enabling women to teach up to the Pandita standard.

The annual recurrence of plague in Mysore has affected the strength of the Institution considerably during recent years, and this emphasises the necessity of having proper and ample accommodation for grown-up mofussil students, who may be expected to go to Mysore for education. But against these external troubles it is interesting to note that, for the first time in the history of the College, students have appeared successfully for every examination, University and local, and Mysore has the proud satisfaction of being able to point to two Lady Graduates (Sowbhagyavaties Srirangamma and Rukmaniamma), both belonging to a family of orthodox brahmins. They stand out as shining examples to their sisters in every land of what women can do for their own education even after marriage and motherhood. On the 4th of February 1906, during the sojourn of their Royal Highnesses in Mysore, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales received a deputation, representative of the School consisting of the Lady Principal of the College, the Lady Graduates and five widow pupils studying Sanskrit. The kind enquiries made of the students by Her Royal Highness on this occasion have added a great deal to the prestige of the institution.

This brief sketch of the rise and growth of the Maharani's College would be incomplete if no mention were made of the work it has been able to do in connection with the education of girl-widows. The statistics relating to the conjugal condition of the female population in Mysore have a melancholy interest. We find from the last census returns (1901) that of the female population, so many as 224 are returned as *married* (?) between the ages of 0 and 5; 6,906 between the ages of 5 and 10; and 10,77, 318 between the ages of 10 and 15. The total number of widows of all ages is returned as 522,888, of which 3 are between the ages of 0 and 5; 89 of 5 and 10; 2309 of 10 and 15; 6,231 of 15 and 20: 14,246 of 20 and 25; 24, 914 of 25 and 30 and the rest between 30 and over. These statistics are a sad comment upon the apathy of the educated classes, but it is gratifying to find that Mysore is leading the way in devising measures for ameliorating the condition of this most unfortunate lot. Sometime back, I had the honor of an interview with the present illustrious head of the Sringeri Mutt and His Holiness very warmly commended the movement for the education

of Hindu widows on a religious basis. His Holiness Sri Parakalswamy has also expressed similarly a favourable opinion on the subject. Thus it will be seen that the movement is gaining in strength and popularity.

Widows' Homes are felt a necessity in the different parts of India for the amelioration of their condition. Poona is leading the way in this great work of humanity. Mysore has adopted the system of educating widow pupils by the award of Scholarships to them in the various Girls' Schools of the Province, an arrangement which allows them the advantage of remaining under the protection of their natural guardians. But when they come to Mysore to receive Higher Education in the Maharani's Girls' College, as some of them have already begun to do, the necessity arises for housing them carefully. It is proposed to establish *ashrams* for them in the near future. There are now 21 widow mistresses and 5 widow mid-wives.

The following facts, culled from the latest Administration Report of the Province, may be found interesting :—

The percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school-going age is 4.76 In the case of Hindus only, the percentage is ·55 ; in the case of Mahomedans it is 2·66 ; in the case of Christians 7·81 ; in the case of Europeans 16·04 and 1·73 in the case of others. The expenditure on Female Education during the year was Rs. 2,08 023, of which Rs. 10,962 was spent on the Maharani's College. The total number of institutions for female pupils is 253, of which one is a College, 2 High Schools, 47 Middle Schools, 201 Primary Schools, 1 Normal School and one Industrial School.

It is only those who are aware of the innate prejudice in the Hindu mind against the employment of women that can realize what a great revolution for the better has been wrought by female education, and how silently the result has been achieved. In a country, where owing to several causes, women have lost the status they once occupied, there is work for generations in this direction, and what has been achieved is very little, when compared with what has yet to be. But in all undertakings which affect the existing social ideas, the commencement of a change it is that is most difficult. Thanks to the liberal

minded policy of Their Highnesses the late and the present Maharajahs and the interest uniformly evinced by Her Highness the Maharani-Regent *and the steady support of His Highness' Government and the co-operation of many of the leaders of the orthodox section of the Hindu society, it has been found possible, in the course of a generation, to educate Hindu women of the highest class, and of the priestly families up to the B. A. Degree, to persuade girl-widows to profit by education and to create a general consensus of opinion in the Province in favour of the education, not only of girls but also of grown-up women and widows. The moral victory appears to me to be far greater than can be calculated by the mere number of passes in examinations or the mathematical ratio between the expenditure incurred and the number of pupils taught. The following speech of His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chama Rajendra Wadiyar of revered memory, delivered at the opening of the Maharani's Girls' School New Building in 1889, may not inappropriately close this paper, as showing His Highness's keen interest in female education.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have great pleasure in announcing to you that I have caused this building to be erected with the intention

* In distributing the prizes to the successful pupils of the Government Girls' Schools, Banglore City, not long ago, Her Highness observed :— " Too much importance cannot be attached to the proper education of our girls. On the influence of the educated women in the home, depends the proper up-bringing of the children to come ; and the mental and moral elevation of the whole community. I learn with the greatest satisfaction the efforts made to promote the cause of educating our poor widows. I rejoice to learn that a number have already been sent out as teachers or equipped with sufficient education to make them useful working members of the community. There is a great field of work for them as teachers, not only in Mysore, but throughout Southern India, for the difficulty everywhere is to meet the demand for women teachers. Work done for the widows has my warmest sympathy, and I look forward to the time when they will be regarded not as objects of pity, but as a special and privileged class devoted and set apart for the promotion of education and all other good works. The need of improved buildings and increased staff is one which, if I am rightly informed, you share with most of the girls' schools in the State. The matter is, I know, engaging, the earnest attention of His Highness' Government and I can only hope that all reasonable requirements will be satisfied in course of time. It only remains for me to congratulate the prize-winners and to express the hope to all the students here present, that the lessons that they have learnt at school will help to make them good and wise women, whatever position in life they may be called upon to fill."

of making it over to the Managers of the Maharani Girls' School, for the purpose of being used for that school.

"You are all aware that this school, which was started only a few years ago, is now one of the most popular institutions in Mysore. I have watched its progress with great attention, and have hitherto accommodated it in a part of the Jaganmohan Palace premises. I believe that it has now acquired those dimensions which make it desirable that it should have a proper separate school-house.

"The importance of female education to the well-being and progress of Hindu society has been long recognised. But the difficulty has hitherto been, how to interest the conservative classes in the movement, and secure their active sympathy. The revival of female education in this country, after a long period of neglect, had come to be looked upon with the suspicion which innovation always rouses in the Hindu mind. Taking, therefore, a just estimate of the forces they had to deal with, the leaders of the movement in Mysore established this school, upon principles which, while aiming at imparting useful knowledge, avoided all unnecessary shock to long standing prejudices and by that means enlisted the active co-operation of even the most conservative classes. The result they have achieved has been pronounced by Native gentlemen from all parts of India as a grand solution of one of our great social problems. It is this concurrence of opinion from persons of different nationalities and religions that has encouraged me and my officers to persevere with the institution and to endeavour to place it on a stable footing.

"I have great pleasure in now formally making over this building to the Maharani Girls' School, and I sincerely hope that it has a long career of usefulness before it."

IRRIGATION IN MYSORE.

THE Mysore Province measures 29,455 square miles. It is a source of all the principal rivers of the southern portion of the Peninsula draining into the Bay of Bengal, and also of a few minor ones discharging into the Arabian Sea. Their drainage areas within the Province are :—

Palar	1,115 Sq. Miles.	Cauvery	11,340 Sq. Miles.
South Pennar	1,424 ,,	Krishna	11,696 ,,
North Pennar	2,627 ,,	West coast rivers	1,253 ,,

Divisions in "Malnad" and "Maidan" and Rain-fall.

The Province naturally divides itself into two separate regions—"Malnad" and "Maidan." The first is a land of magnificent hills and forest, covering about 7,000 square miles or one-fourth of the whole, and with a rain-fall ranging between 40 and 340 inches. The second is comparatively open, generally well-populated and with a rain-fall of between 18 and 37 inches

Irrigation in "Malnad."

In parts of "Malnad" where the rain-fall exceeds 90 inches, irrigation depends exclusively upon rains Where it is less than 90, innumerable small tanks, locally known as "Kattes," have been constructed to supply watter occasionally, that is, whenever rains hold off long. A "katte" with a capacity of 5 units is thus capable of irrigating some 25 acres of rice or 100 of gardens.

Origin of "Maidan" Tanks.

In "Maidan" owing to scanty rain-fall and peculiar configuration of ground, tanks were an absolute necessity. But for them villages could not have been established and existed. The founders of these villages, therefore, must have constructed them first for domestic purposes and afterwards enlarged them for irrigation. They understood their importance to such an extent that they laid under contribution almost every useful site. Go to any place that a study of a Topo sheet might indicate a likely site for a tank, and in nine cases out of ten you will find there remains an ancient tank either breached or left unfinished. As per one account the ancients had constructed 36,000 tanks in the Province, of which about one-third are now out of action having either fully silted up or been destroyed by floods.

The ancients also laid under contribution, wherever necessary, perennial streams by drawing channels from them for irrigation as will be seen further on.

Number of Tanks in Action and Their Distribution.

The subjoined table will show the number of tanks now in action, District by District, and for what area in each District there is one tank on an average.

Name of District.	Area in Square Miles.	Tanks in Action.			In what area there is one tank on an average.	REMARKS.
		Major.	Minor.	Total.		
Bangalore ..	3,082	321	1,373	1,694	one and four-fifths.	The number of tanks entered against these Districts have been ascertained from New Tank Registers prepared by my office and are correct.
Kolar ..	3,178	521	3,025	3,546	nine-tenths.	
Tumkur ..	4,160	409	983	1,392	3	
Chitaldrug ..	4,027	131	346	477	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Those entered against these Districts have been obtained from accounts furnished by the Revenue Department and are only approximate.
Mysore ..	5,517	149	1,300	1,449	three and four-fifths	
Hassan ..	2,671	219	4,491	4,710	three-fifths.	
Kadur ..	2,800	100	1,797	1,897	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Shimoga ..	4,020	559	6,599	7,158	three-fifths	
Total ..	29,455	2,409	19,914	22,323		

Probably two-thirds of the minor tanks shown against the last three Districts are "Malnad" *Kattes.* If they are excluded the area giving an average of one tank comes to 1½, 4 and 1½ square miles, respectively. It will thus be seen that in point of tanks, Kolar stands foremost; next come Hassan and Shimoga ; next Bangalore ; next comes Tumkur ; next Mysore ; next Kadur, Chitaldroog standing last.

Chitaldroog stands last because in the first place being a flatter district it does not command many favourable sites for tanks, and, in the second, the soil is so good that without much trouble it yields good dry crops, more than sufficient for the spare population of the District. Mysore, though most thickly populated, stands sixth in the order, but first in channel irrigation.

Ratio between Major and Minor Tanks.

It will also be observed from the above table that 90 per cent. of the tanks are minor. It may also be mentioned that of the minor tanks 80 per cent. are those yielding a revenue under Rupees 100. Though very small, they cannot be neglected as the very existence of villages depends upon them.

Description of Tanks.

Malnad Tanks are, as already stated, very small, with mere earthen bunds, natural weirs and no sluices. Water is drawn for irrigation only occasionally by making a small cut either in the bund or in the weir, and closing the same temporarily.

Maidan Tanks are bigger, and provided with dry stone. The weirs of many are now provided with masonry skin-walls and returns and thus made water-tight.

Subsidiary Works.

Some of the old Maidan Tanks were provided with silt dams and a few with scouring sluices, and such as were not receiving sufficient supply from their catchments were also provided with feeders from adjoining drainages. All these subsidiary works are now either in ruins or not acting. Indeed they must have proved useless soon after their construction or at any rate with the abolition of the custom of impressing labour.

Silt dams are, no doubt, a good remedy for keeping out silt, but unless they are timely repaired and coupled with silt traps and the latter cleared of silt whenever they get filled up and silt removed far away or formed into a training bank, they are perfectly useless. Ryots should do all this, but they do not do it.

As regards scouring sluices they can be of some use only on terminal serial tanks discharging into streams on which there are no irrigation works below or on single tanks in valleys similarly situated. To make these sluices effective the tank bed should be well distributed when about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water is left in it, and the thick liquid stuff passed out of the said sluices. Ryots should do this sort of work and wherever they agree to do it for such tanks the remedy might be adopted.

But a better and cheaper remedy would be the planting of thick belts of trees and bushes along the margins of water-spreads of tanks and at some distance from them to make allowance for the future raising of weirs. These belts will not only check the accumulation of silt but also supply fuel and leaf manure.

There is an idea in some quarters that tanks can be prevented from silting up by removing silt occasionally, but they do not seem to know that the cost would be prohibitive. To clear 6 inches of silt from one acre only of a tank-bed would cost Rupees 100, whereas an ordinary tank bed covers some 50 acres. Raising the weir instead will cost hardly one-tenth of the amount.

As for feeders catching high-ground water they will be destroyed by floods unless they are made sufficiently wide and deep, and doing this means incurring an outlay altogether out of proportion to the expected gain. Supposing the drainage of one square mile only of a catchment to be diverted into a tank with a feeder half-a mile long, it will not be too much to expect from this area a discharge of 640 cubic feet per second. To make it pass through a feeder with a velocity of 4 feet per second, the latter should have a sectional area of 160 square feet, involving an excavation of 15,000 cubic yards costing Rs. 2,000 !

Turning to " Maidan " tanks again they are from 5 to 20 feet deep barring a few, 50 feet and even deeper, and of a capacity of from 5 to several hundred units. The majority is 6 feet deep and of a capacity of from 25 to 50 units.

Among the big tanks may be instanced the following:—

Name of District.	Name of Tank.	Water-spread areas.	Depth Ft.	Capacity Units.	Revenue Rs.	REMARKS.
Bangalore	Hoskote tank	2,810	13	3,069	11,290	
Kolar	Vatad Hoshalli tank	295	36	1,320	9,650	Seldom surplusses.
Tumkur	Kallambele tank	733	16	949	12,650	
Do.	Kadapa tank	1,698	17	2,438	8,250	
Do.	Kunigal tank	1,030	32	2,060	9,500	
Chitaldroog	Bheemasaundra tank	2,131	17½	3,460	10,000	
Mysore	Tonnur tank	900	57	2,000	3,300	Do.
Kadur	Iyenkere	393	32	967	13,270	
Do.	Madag tank	332	61	1,333	10,000	(Approximate)
Do.	Keresante tank	1,370	27	3,151	3,300	Do.
Shimoga	Sulekkere tank	7,314	34	12,000	6,400	

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Work done before and since Rendition.

From the time of the formation of the Mysore Public Works Department in 1856 or so up to the Rendition, attention was paid to repairs of irrigation works and to some extent to original works on which latter only Rupees 26 lakhs were spent in 25 years. Since the Rendition irrigation works have been carried out with great vigour, the expenditure on original works alone having amounted to Rupees 126 lakhs till end of 1901, that is, in 20 years! Several old big tanks have been restored and some new grand ones have also been constructed or are under construction. Among the latter may be mentioned the following :—

	Capacity Units.
Mavatur tank, Tumkur District	2,700
Sulekkere tank, Mysore District	1,500
Meerasabihalli tank, Chitaldrug District	2,200
Ramasamudra tank, Kolar District	1,300
Borankanve Reservoir, Tumkur District	9,000
Markanave Reservoir, Chitaldrug District	110,000

River-fed Channels.

Turning to channels, the ancients opened out irrigation channels from the Cauvery and its affluents to an aggregate length of about 900 miles, the most important of them being the Chickdevaraya Sagar with a length of 65 miles and irrigating some 15,000 acres. The Public Works Department has improved all these channels and also extended a few of them.

The channels, as they now stand, measure very nearly 1,000 miles, and irrigate 100,000 acres, giving an average of 100 acres per mile.

Wet Revenue.

As per agricultural statistics of 1900-01, the latest to hand, the wet revenue of the Province for that year was Rupees 45 lakhs against 44 lakhs dry, and of the former about one-sixth only was from channels, one-sixth from wet lands depending exclusively upon rains, about one-tenth from wells, and more than one-half from tanks. It will thus be seen that tanks form the principal source of wet revenue and not channels as some might suppose.

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Area irrigated from each source.

The area irrigated during the same year from the different sources was :—

Tanks	5,00,000	*Acres in round numbers.*
Channels	1,00,000	"
Wells	62,000	"
Rains	2,00,000	"
Total	8,62,000	"

Total, Culturable, Cropped and Irrigated Areas compared.

It may interest the reader to know that of the total area of the Province one half is treated as culturable, and that, as per Agricultural statistics quoted above, two-thirds of the latter area was cropped during 1900-01. Also that during the same year the area irrigated was one-seventh of the cropped or one-twentieth of the whole.

Duty of Water.

It is assumed that one unit suffices for an acre of rice cultivation under a tank. It is, perhaps, sufficient in the case of small tanks if irrigation is carried on in the rainy season, that is, between June and November. In the case of large tanks with necessarily long irrigation channels I do not think one unit will suffice for an acre. Probably 1½ will be wanted, and if irrigation is carried on in the dry season, that is, between January and May, about two units might be necessary. In the case of river-fed channels it is usual to allow *per ensoe* a duty of 25 acres. This is equivalent to allowing two units per acre. Proximity of channels to the river, steepness of ground and waste of water by tenants of absentee landlords are the causes of this low duty. If tenants use water economically they will surely get a better crop in that there will be then less washing way of manure from lands.

It is worth while making experiments to determine (1) the quantity of water required for rice cultivation under small and large tanks and river-fed channels and (2) the quantity of tail-water.

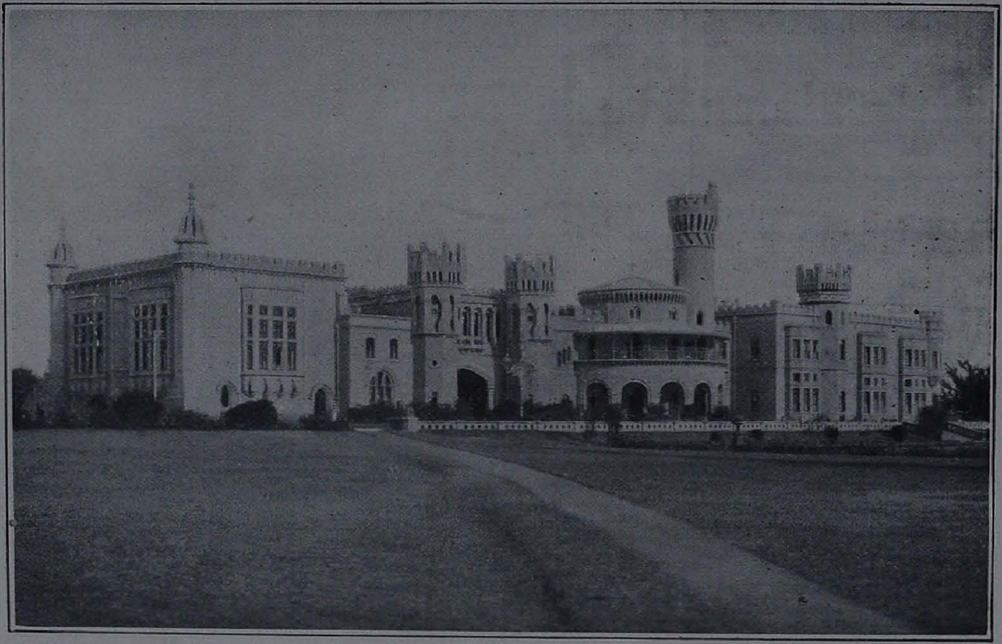
Advisability of Increasing Sugar-cane Cultivation.

Before concluding, I would like to refer to one more point. By growing paddy on wet lands no material advantage is gained. In the first place the quantity of rice produced from an acre is generally the same as that of ragi with other dry crops from an equal extent, of a dry land provided both the lands are paid same attention. In the second, the margin of profit is not large considering the cost of production of rice and heavy assessment. It is thus very desirable that sugar-cane cultivation is increased as much as possible. It is a highly paying crop.

Conclusion.

Mysore being a purely agricultural country, its numerous irrigation works are of great use to it. They not only enable ryots to raise valuable crops of sugar-cane plantations, cocoanut and arecanuts etc., but also supply water for domestic purposes, water without which villages cannot exist. The maintenance of those works is thus of paramount importance.

These works will be of greater benefit to ryots if they will take to growing more of sugar-cane and other valuable crops. And if in bad years Government can see its way to limit irrigation under tanks to the quantity of water available in them the country will be more prosperous.



H. H. The Maharaja's Palace, Bangalore.

The New Palace, Mysore.

MYSORE: ITS HORTICULTURE AND GARDENS.

THE province of Mysore enjoys a climate most favourable to horticulture. Its chief centre, the Bangalore District, is generally termed sub-tropical as compared with the tropical climate of Madras and the distinctly temperate or alpine condition of Ootacamund.

In Mysore itself, however, these tropical and temperate or alpine conditions are represented in the planting districts and hilly ranges respectively, while at Bangalore, with judicious treatment, the plants of all these climes can be grown under apparently natural conditions.

With the personal interest shown by His Highness the Maharaja and the fostering care of His Highness' Government, it is only natural that under these circumstances horticulture should have made great strides in Mysore.

Of this there is ample proof not only in the public gardens maintained by the State but also in the horticultural activity displayed by the public.

In the districts much attention is given to horticulture along with the coffee and rubber planting industry.

In Bangalore there are a large number of market gardens which supply the market with a rich assortment of both English and Indian vegetables throughout the year.

Indian fruits are all grown, but Bangalore is especially famous for its fine mangoes, vines, and the Coorg oranges.

Quite an assortment of English fruit is grown in the vicinity of Bangalore, apples being the most successful.

Fruit culture in fact is now taken up on commercial lines by a syndicate, and some 40 acres are already planted with oranges, apples and vines, the latter chiefly for raisin-making.

Government is assisting commercial horticulture by importation and trial of new and superior kinds, as also by propagating healthy material on more scientific and extensive lines and in facilitating distribution.

Ornamental foliage, plants and flowers may be seen with several local nursery-men in collections which, both for number and rarity of kinds, are second to none in India.

While this is more the professional or commercial side of horticulture, there is no less interest displayed in private life and the many well-kept gardens and beautiful plants which adorn the bungalows of poor and rich alike show that the pleasure of gardening with its refining and æsthetic influence appeals to all classes.

That this healthy spirit in commercial horticulture and an intelligent interest in house gardens are important factors in the civil welfare of the town is recognised on all sides, and Government finds therein a just reward for its outlay in efficiently maintaining the Government gardens and the holding of the half-yearly Flower shows.

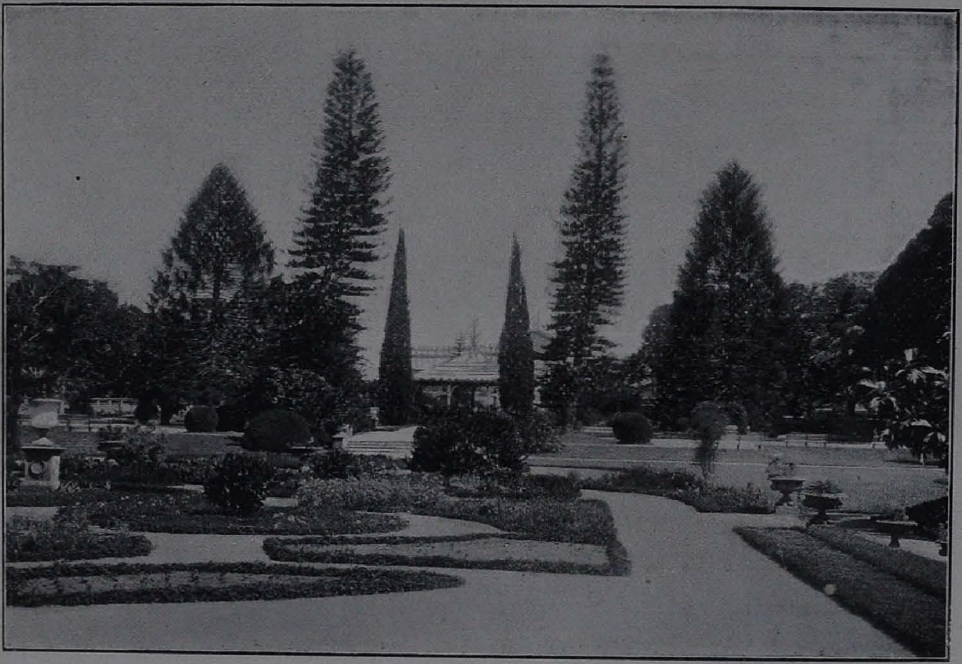
Before describing the regular Government gardens which were to be the subject of these notes, mention must be made of the Palace Gardens. These are maintained from His Highness' private purse and under his personal direction and, for a genuine source of recreation, form the strenuous business of State.

There is perhaps nothing that can better reflect upon His Highness' urbanity, magnanimity and unaffected habits, than does his love for his gardens, his animals and genuine sport.

The principal garden is that around the Bangalore Palace. It is laid out in landscape style on beautifully undulated ground with some most picturesque natural rock-formation in some of the outlying parts. Park roads, riding and bicycle tracks, golf links and adjacent to the garden, a beautifully prepared polo ground, afford scope for exercise.

The immediate surroundings of the Palace are laid out as Parterres with fountains, arches and flower-bed designs, as well as ample lawns for garden parties.

Cool ferneries contain a superb collection of rare foliage plants, ferns, palms, etc., and in open shelters are kept fine collections of perennial flowers, chiefly roses, orchids, cannas, etc.



The Lal Bagh, Bangalore.

Mysore Government Offices, Bangalore.

Besides several minor gardens in Mysore City, His Highness the Maharaja has a very fine garden at his Ootacamund summer residence. Adjoining to this is an extensive and picturesque park where forest blades, streams, undulating downs and hedge-roses with numerous other kinds of wild flowers, make one feel transplanted to European lands until the profusion of blue gums, wattle and other acacias raises a legitimate doubt as to whether one is not in Australia

Of Government gardens proper there are quite a number of smaller ones around public buildings both in Bangalore and Mysore which, to describe simply would be a monotonous repetition.

Of greater importance are the public gardens, *i.e.*, the Curzon Park and Gordon Park at Mysore, the Daria Dowlet Garden at Seringapatam, the Cubbon Park and Lal Bagh at Bangalore.

The Lal Bagh is the oldest and most important of the public gardens. Its origin dates back to Hyder Ali in whose time it was solely a fruit garden—at least there are no remains of any of those fountains, basins and masonry flower-bed edgings which are so characteristic of the old Mogul pleasure gardens, and remains of which may even now be seen at the Daria Dowlat Garden in Seringapatam, once the famous summer palace of Tippu. There are on the other hand a large number of fine old mango trees still standing in all parts of the Garden which formed the original plantation.

Early in the last century botanical planting was started and the garden was subsequently for some time in charge of a Horticultural Society.

In the middle of the century, Government again resumed possession and placed the garden in charge of a horticulturist from Kew when it was established as a horticultural garden.

It is now a popular resort for those interested in Botany and Horticulture as well as for the public seeking recreation.

To those interested in Botany there is a fine collection of plants and rare specimen trees, amongst the latter a number of large araucarias (the tall trees noticeable in the illustration) and other Australian conifers, besides a number of eucalyptus, ficus, moreton, bay, chestnut and other foreign trees rarely seen in India in such large specimens.

The collection is now being fully named and labelled and, where possible, replanted or added to according to natural orders and with regard to geographical distribution.

Other plantations are illustrative of economic, or commercial plants and their treatment.

In a very fine glass covered conservatory, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1889 by H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Flower shows are held twice a year when some Rs. 1,500 are given in prizes and medals for which competition is keen and exhibits in foliage plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables are both numerous and excellent in quality.

Well-kept drives, paths, flower-beds, fountains, a bandstand, a good picnic house and a menagerie make the place enjoyable for the general visitor.

Horticultural and agricultural experiments as well as nursery work, introduction of new plants, hybridising work, etc., are now being systematically organized, and for this purpose a garden on the Nandi hills is worked in conjunction with the Lal Bagh.

The Cubbon Park is a purely public park and covers about 100 acres and with its open lawns, well kept roads and walks, and shady play grounds affords scope for open air exercise and recreation.

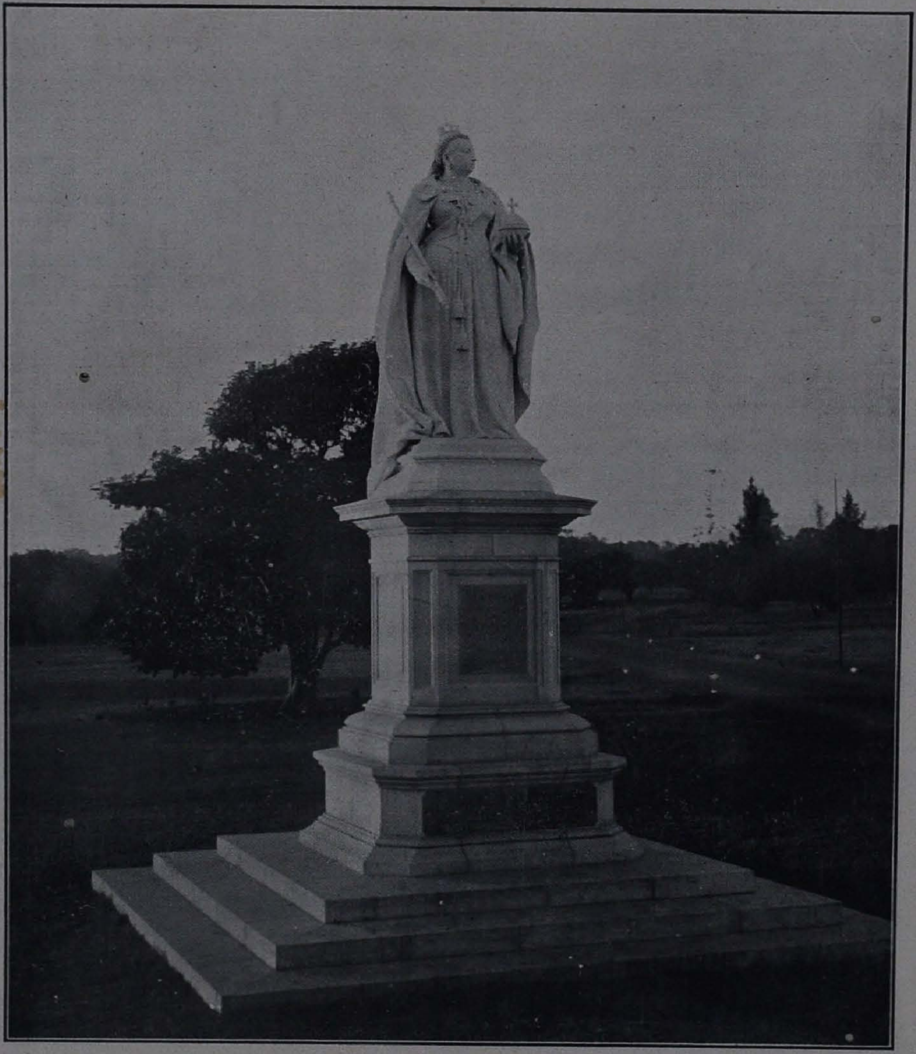
The position is a very favourable one and the naturally undulated ground with its slopes, waters and rocks is full of picturesque landscape.

The architectural embellishments are both numerous and imposing.

The highest part of the grounds is occupied by the fine block of Government Offices in front of which, on a spacious parterre, is placed an equestrian statue of Sir Mark Cubbon.

A wide avenue connects the parterre with the Government Museum, also a very imposing building and further south is erected the Seshadri Memorial Hall.

At the eastern approach to the Park stands the beautiful Victoria Memorial Statue which was unveiled by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during his visit in 1906.



The Late Queen Victoria's Statue, Cubbon Park.

E. F. H. WIELE, BANGALORE.

The immediate surroundings of all these architectural centres are now being laid out with flower gardens.

Mysore City has several Palace gardens and a number of smaller gardens attached to some of the Government buildings, as also a small People's Park with Band-stand and Gymkhana near Government House. Besides these there are, however, two large public gardens. Of these, the Curzon Park is situated along the northern Fort wall.

The main features are two wide avenues which cross it longitudinal and lateral, and divide the whole into four oblong plots. In the centre at the Roads crossing is placed a magnificent equestrian statue of His Highness the late Maharaja. The four plots are planted with trees and shrubs laid out with lawns, foot-paths, flower-beds, without, however, giving the whole a decided character either in ornamental or landscape style.

The new Palace being without a garden and the lateral road of the Curzon Park forming the natural approach to the Palace this garden will probably, in the near future, have to be considerably altered and extended so as to partly form the Palace Garden.

The Gordon Park, the largest of the two, occupies the high ground west of the City. It is laid out in landscape style with good roads and paths and commands many good views.

Its central and highest position is occupied by the Public offices, a large, imposing and graceful building.

In front of the main porch is a small ornamental *parterre* with the statue of the late Sir James Gordon in the centre.

With the progressive policy of the Mysore Government it is safe to predict that side by side with the development of the economic or useful side of Horticulture, these gardens will be improved and not only continue to be a source of pleasure to the public but to ever increase in refining influence and create a wider and more powerful love for nature, which " makes us all akin."

FRUIT CULTURE IN MYSORE.

THE subject of this paper is Fruit Culture in Mysore, but before I attempt to say anything on this topic, a few remarks, by way of introduction, seem to be necessary. I came to Bangalore for the first time in June 1906 for the purpose of enquiring for myself and to find out where I could get the best soil and climate suitable for grape and fruit culture. I enquired of everybody where these grape vines originally came from, and I was assured by many that they came from Aurangabad and Daulatabad. I started thither with the full hope of finding extensive vineyards in these places, but on my arrival there I was sadly disappointed to find that no one knew of any grape cultivation. At last I met a Parsee gentleman who persuaded me to try at the Bibi Mukhbara (Aurangezeb's daughter's tomb). When I went there, I was kindly conducted by the Moulvie to a small corner where I found a couple of hundred one and two year old vine plants. Most of them had died out and the cuttings, he said, had been received from Bangalore. I saw at once that I was on a wildgoose chase. I also visited Poona and Nasik, but more disappointed than ever. So I made up my mind to return to Bangalore, where the climate, the soil and the rainfall, I thought, were far more favorable for fruit culture, than at all the other places I had visited. I also came to the conclusion that the original grape plants were brought to India from Persia and Afghanistan by some of the Mahomedan kings and passed on from one to another. When exhausted at one place they were replaced by cuttings from others. The plants thus, more or less, grew almost wild, and consequently degenerated and lost their former vigour and sweetness.

Fruit industry (or culture) I am told, has existed for nearly half a century in Banglore. Apples, grapes and a small quantity of peaches and pears had been grown on a small scale and on non-scientific principles. I do not think there was any apple orchard or vineyard at Banglore which could command over one acre ground.

The soil and the climate are well suited for the planting of all European varieties of fruit. The cultivation of fruit has been in the hands of Native gardeners who also do Seedsmen's nursery work. Some of them are very intelligent and willing to learn.

In H. H. the Maharajah's Palace garden there are about 60 grape vines—from 10 to 14 years old. This is the largest group of vine plants that I have seen growing in India, consisting, I think, of about four varieties—namely, Black Catamba, Phylloxera Resistant or American wild vines— non vinifera— sweetwater— some kind of Malaya, white and red—also what is called the Aurangabad grapes—white—(X·1-the grapes are not at all sweet—but all the same, they are sold to a contractor for Rs. 700 fot one year's crop.) The vines in Bangalore give two distinct crops per annum. There are also about 6 old vines grown in the Maharajah's head-quarters garden—Black Catamba varieties, that bring to its owner, yearly from Rs. 70 to Rs. 90 for the two crops.

Let us suppose, on an average, a grape vine brings an income of Rs. 10 per annum. As 420 vines are planted per each acre, this would mean that the income per annum for every acre so planted is Rs. 4,200. It will therefore be seen that there is no plantation of any kind in India or even in any other part of the world— not even coffee, tea or rubber— which will give this amount per acre.

The demand for grapes and fruit in general in India is unlimited — that is, if properly selected varieties are grown and scientifically treated. The varieties of grapes selected must be such as will keep a long time on the vines even after ripening—also that can stand long distance transportation by rail or otherwise. But these varieties I have not yet found in Bangalore, and I believe there are none in any other part of India. Besides the marketing of the fresh fruit, there is also the dried fruit industry that must be considered, which is the most important of all, as I am informed that the yearly import of all dried fruit into India is something like 48,000 tons which is equivalent to 107,568,000 lbs. and as the population of India is about 300,000,000, the consumption of dried fruit per head is a little over six ounces. This very small consumption is accounted for by the fact that dried fruit is sold at a very high price and is too expensive for general use. Take for instance raisins. Common Sultana and Pudry raisins are sold at the rate of 8 to 10 annas per pound, while Muscotel Raisins are sold from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per pound.

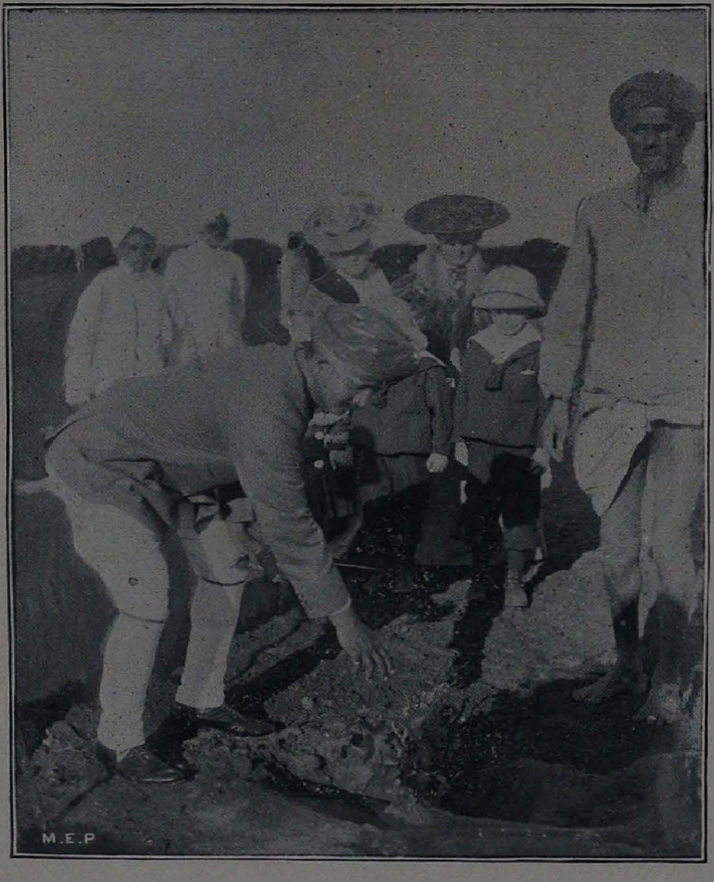
The imported raisins come mostly from Europe — Spain in particular, where labour is very much higher than in India. Australia

can easily supply all raisins required for India, but here again the high labour comes in. Australian grape pickers get 7 shillings per day of 8 hours (or Rupees 5 per day), while in India, the same labour can be had for five annas (or five pence) per day of 10 hours. Therefore if raisin grapes are grown in India and Raisin Industry started upon scientific and commercial principles, I am sure very good raisins could be produced and sold in India for 3 to 6 annas per pound. Consumption will then be ten times more than that at present.

I have been now about two years in India in connection with fruit culture, and from the practical experience I have had in this line, I am sanguine that every pound of dried fruit required for India's use can be grown in India, more especially in the State of Mysore, and may be sold very considerably below the present prices. A new industry will spring up, which will give healthy employment to thousands. This will be the right sort of Swadeshism.

It may be of interest to the reader to know that I have started a plantation within a stone's throw from H. H. the Maharajah's Palace Garden walls. Nearly 40 acres have been planted with 12,000 grape vines (about 20 varieties) mostly table grapes and those for making raisins, and the rest are planted with fruit trees,—*viz.*, Pears, Bartlet, Williams and Duches varieties; Peaches, 10 varieties, Apricots 6 varieties; Apples 12 varieties; Plums 6 varieties; Cherries 2 varieties, and Figs 2 varieties. I have also some 150 Australian and Washington *Navel* orange trees. These oranges are absolutely seedless and of very large size. Some are as large as a medium sized Pomolow. Some of these varieties were exhibited (not for competition) at the last Mysore Industrial Exhibition, and received "Honorable Mention."

I consider that these oranges are the oranges of the future. They are specially noted for their long-keeping qualities, as they can stand long journey transportation better than any orange that I know of. They will keep sound after picking from the trees for more than 3 months, and can be very closely packed, in ordinary cheap wooden cases, while the ordinary best loose-skin Indian or Coorg oranges require to be packed in baskets with grass. If, in transit,



H. H. Sri Krishnaraj Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., in the Garden.

one basket is kept over the other, the oranges get bruised. Besides, they will not keep sound for more than a couple of days.

The seedless oranges I referred to bear fruit very early. Some of the trees which were planted by me only 18 months ago have several oranges on them.

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore and all the officials of the State have been very kind to me and have given every encouragement for this new industry. His Highness, with his usual kindness and courtesy, consented at the commencement, to plant with his own hands two Australian *Navel* orange trees, and two Grape vines and one Apricot tree, and all the plants are doing well. The orange trees, which were planted on November 22, 1906, have already grown to the height of 7 feet, and the spread of branches is also proportionately large. They have commenced to blossom, and I expect some fruit next season, although at the time when his Highness planted the trees, he had to stoop down to reach the plant. (*See Illustration*).

I am so convinced of the success of Fruit Culture in Mysore that I have already secured some 600 acres of land at Marikanavi, where there is an artificial lake of 18 miles long and 150 feet deep. This lake was constructed by H. H.'s Government for irrigating about 30,000 acres of land, and I intend planting out next coming planting season, and for this purpose I have already in my nursery several thousand rooted vines.

I may state that I have chosen Marikanave on account of its dryness as the rainfall there is only 15 inches. This is very beneficial, specially for grape-culture and raisin-making and drying industry. The soil is excellent, and as long as I can get all the water I require for irrigating (only during the dry season) from the lake, it is not of much consequence if there is no rain at all— in fact, the less the rain, the better for grape-culture and raisin drying industry.

I must also state that, besides raisin drying, there is also the fruit drying in general. apples, peaches, apricots, pears, &c., &c., which are becoming very important articles of consumption all over the world. England alone imports something like £8,000,000 value of dried fruit.

APPENDIX.

ADDRESS OF THE

DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSSEMBLY.

19th October, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you, in the name of His Highness the Maharaja, to another session of the Representative Assembly, and to lay before you a short account of the administration of the State during the past official year and of the more important of the measures that are proposed to be taken up during the prsent year.

Measures for improving Administrative Efficiency.

2. In my last address I referred to certain measures adopted in the earlier months of the official year 1906-07 for securing greater efficiency in the administration. These were (1) the revival of the system of competitive examinations for the Civil Service, (2) the laying down of rules for the selection of men for appointment as Amildars and Deputy Amildars, (3) modifications in the rules relating to the recruitment of Shekdars or Revenue Inspectors, (4) the issue of revised rules for regulating the appointment and promotion of ministerial officers in the Revenue department and (5) the grant of increased powers to the Revenue Commissioner. I shall now proceed to briefly describe the action that has since been taken in the same direction.

School for Shekdars or Revenue Inspectors.

3. A school for training Shekdars in surveying, drawing and minor engineering was opened at Bangalore. Forty-one students were trained and passed out of the school during the year, and a second batch of fort y-six are now under training.

Educational test for Patels or Village Headmen.

4. A simple educational test has been prescribed for Patels or village headmen. The whole question of reconciling the heriditary principle in the case of village officers with the requirements of an efficient public service is under consideration in connection with the Village Offices Bill now before the Legislative Council.

5. Rules for regulating appointments and promotions in the ministerial branches of departments other than the Revenue department have been drafted on the lines of the rules for the Revenue department and are now under consideration.

6. The Civil Service Rules were further revised so as to equalize the prospects of persons appointed from the lower ranks of the public service with those of the men recruited by competition.

Training of Assistant Commissioners in Treasury work.

7. A scheme has recently been sanctioned for giving a training to Assistant Commissioners in the details of Treasury work and procedure before they are put in charge of Treasuries. In regard to ministerial appointments in the Treasury, the passing of the Accounts test has been prescribed as a necessary qualification.

Training of Amildars in Survey work.

8. A scheme for giving a training in the elements of survey work to all candidates for appointment as Amildars and Deputy Amildars is under consideration. The survey operations which are now in progress have brought to light the fact that the systematic inspection and maintenance of survey boundary marks has been greatly neglected by Revenue Officers of all grades. This is to a great extent due to ignorance on the part of many Revenue Officers of the elements of surveying and to their inability to read the survey maps. The rules for the training of Assistant Commissioners provide for their being trained in survey work ; and in the Shekdari school, the Shekdars are also taught surveying. It is proposed that similar training should be given to Amildars and Deputy Amildars also.

Sorting of Records.

9. A set of rules had been laid down in the year 1903 for the sorting of records in Taluk and District offices, and the work has been going on since then. But owing to the want of a guiding hand for co-ordinating the work of the different offices, the progress made has been slow and the work turned out unsatisfactory. An Assistant Commissioner has recently been placed on special duty for supervising this work in the several District and Taluk offices.

Commissioner of Stamps.

10. In order to exercise supervision over the stamp revenue which has been showing a steady decline and to see to a stricter enforcement of the stamp laws than heretofore, a Commissioner of Stamps, and under him, Inspectors of Stamps have been appointed.

Revenue Commissioner's control over Treasuries.

11. The Revenue Commissioner, as the head of the Revenue department, has been made responsible for the efficient administration of the Treasuries, the Comptroller's responsibility being, as in British India, confined to audit and accounts

Appointment of Financial Secretary.

12. Towards the close of the year the Comptroller was appointed *ex-officio* Financial Secretary to Government. This has resulted in greater attention being paid to codal rules and closer scrutiny being exercised over the expenditure of public funds. In my last address I referred to the amalgamation of the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts with that of the Comptroller. This arrangement has been in force since January last and has tended to greater independence of audit in connection with the working of the largest spending department of Government.

Institution of a Legislative Council.

13. I now come to the most important measure adopted during the past year and one affecting the constitution of the State, a measure also which had been frequently urged upon Government by the members of this Assembly ; it is the institution of a Legislative Council for the State.

14. The elaboration of all legislative measures has hitherto formed a part of the duties of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja consisting of the Dewan and two Councillors, and though no doubt such measures have had in the past every consideration and attention bestowed upon them by successive Dewans and Councillors, it was felt that the character and composition of the Council, the smallness of its numbers and the want of publicity in its proceedings did not permit of legislative measures being considered as fully and from as many points of view as was desirable.

15. His Highness has accordingly been pleased to enlarge the Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations by associating with it a certain number of official and non-official gentlemen who could bring their practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements to bear on the discussion of legislative measures.

16. I am aware that there is a strong feeling that the elective principle should have been recognized in the selection of non-official members for the Legislative Council, and that the Representative Assembly which has been in existence for over twenty five years should have been given the privilege of electing members to the Council. I can assure you that this will not be long in coming, and that the same spirit of generosity in which His Highness has spontaneously instituted a Legislative Council will prompt him to give you this valued privilege in due time.

17. The Council came into existence on the 22nd June 1907. It has met twice since the beginning of the current year, and, as you are no doubt aware from the published Proceedings, several important bills are engaging its attention.

Village Panchayets and Self-Government.

18. I may here refer to another measure, the consideration of which His Highness has been pleased to sanction, and which, if worked successfully, will be the means of reviving the ancient system of village self-government, the decadence and even disappearance of which is being deplored on all sides. It is proposed, as a first step towards restoring village autonomy, to entrust the repair and maintenance of village tanks and the control of the funds assigned for the purpose to Village Panchayets, composed of the Village Officials and members elected by the general body of villagers.

Abolition of Halat or Excise Duty on Arecanut.

19. You may remember that last year I referred to the question of abolishing the Halat being then under consideration. You are all aware that it has been found possible to order its abolition and to give effect to the measure from the beginning of this year.

I need not recapitulate in detail the reasons that led the Government to make up its mind to abolish this tax. The decadence of the supari industry and the necessity for relieving it of the burden of this impost had been urged for many years past. The subject engaged the serious attention of Government about sixteen years ago, and as the outcome of the investigations made by the special officer deputed to study and report on the supari-problem, some relief was given to the industry in the year 1896 by a reduction of assessment on supari gardens. But the Halat remained, and the relief could be only partial so long as this objectionable and burdensome impost continued. Various considerations, however, chief among which was the doubt as to the State's ability to forego 3½ lakhs of its ordinary revenue without causing serious dislocation in its finances, stood in the way of abolishing this tax. During the past year the financial situation was very carefully gone into on the lines indicated in my last address, and it was found that after giving up the Halat revenue it was possible with enconomical management to balance the ordinary revenue and expenditure. His Highness the Mahâraja was thus in a position to give effect to his long-cherished desire to repeal this tax which had pressed so heavily on the chief industry of the malnad portions of the State.

20. The abolition of the Halat and the liberal policy that has been adopted during the revision of the settlement, now in progress, in regard to the assessment on gardens, will, the Government trust, enable the areca grower to regain his lost position, and thus contribute to the prosperity of a considerable section of the population.

Other Measures.

21. Other measures of importance calculated to advance the well-being of the people, which were introduced during the past official year, or for which sanction has been accorded since the close of the year, will be dwelt upon in detail in their proper places, but I may briefly indicate them here. They are the constitution of a Department of Public Health for the State ; the formation of a Civil Veterinary Department ; the raising of the pay of School Masters in village schools all round with a view to bring it up within the next year or two to a minimum of Rs. 10 ; the introduction of Kindergarten and Manual Training in the schools of the State ; and the abolition of fees in the lower Primary and Upper Primary classes of village Elementary Vernacular Schools throughout the State.

Retrenchments.

22 These useful measures entailing additional cost, as also the abolition of the [illegible]t which has reduced the revenue by 3½ lakhs, have been rendered posssible, to a great extent, by the economies effected and under contemplation in the various departments of Government. In my address last year, I alluded to the appointment of a committee to consider the possibilities of retrenchments in the various departments and to submit proposals for reducing expenditure to the minimum compatible with efficiency. The Committee had a very unpopular work to do, but they have done it fearlessly and with a single eye to promoting the best interests of the State and of the taxpayer

Orders have already been passed on the Committee's proposals in regard to the Judicial, Registration and Excise departments, and the retrenchments effected in these departments have resulted in a reduction of expenditure to the extent of more than a lakh of rupees. The Committee's proposals in regard to the Geological, Public Works and certain other departments are now before Government. The Revenue department has not yet been taken up, but it has already been found possible to reduce the number of Sub-Divisions or Assistant Commissioner's charges from 20 to 11, and thereby secure an annual saving of Rs. 16,000. Last year I referred to certain retrenchments made in the Archæological department. Further reductions in the establishment of this department to the extent of Rs. 6,500 a year have been ordered during the year. The Retrenchment Committee have also been instructed to examine and report on the possibilities of increasing the revenue in the several departments. The measures proposed by them and accepted by Government in regard to the Registration and Excise departments are expected to bring in an additional revenue of a quarter of a lakh a year.

Finance—Accounts for 1906-07.

23. I now come to the general subject of the finances of the State. The Budget estimates of the year provided for a total revenue of Rs. 2,47,92,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 2,47,72,000 so as to leave a small revenue surplus of Rs. 20,000. The preliminary accounts of the year now made up show that the revenue was Rs. 2,86, 800 more and the expenditure Rs. 80,600 less than what was anticipated, thus leaving a revenue surplus of Rs. 3,87,400. This improvement was mainly contributed by (1) State Railways (Rs. 1,20,000), (2) sale of water to gold mines (Rs. 60,000), (3) Land Revenue (Rs. 1,11,000), (4) Excise (Rs. 77,000) and lapses of budget grants (Rs. 2,54,000). These were counterbalanced to some extent by decreases under Forests (Rs. 15,000), Stamps (Rs. 42,000) and Mining Revenue (Rs. 1,65,000).

24. I have said that Rs. 3,87,400 was the revenue surplus. The real surplus of the year, however, was considerably larger, but a portion of it was set apart for a special purpose and has been shown in the accounts under the head of expenditure although it represents money actually saved. I refer to the net receipts from the Cauvery Power Scheme amounting to Rs. 15,54,000, which has been set apart towards strengthening the cash reserve, and the sum of rupees two lakhs set apart as a reserve against famine. Including these amounts the actual surplus was Rs. 21,41,000 against Rs. 10,55,000 in the preceding year.

25. Comparing the accounts of the year 1906-07 with those of the year 1905-06 you will see from the statements placed in your hands that the total receipts were Rs. 2,50,79,000 against Rs. 2,41,95,000 in 1905-06, and the total expenditure, not including therein the appropriation of the net revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme and the famine reserve grant, was Rs. 2,29,37,000 against Rs. 2,31,40,000. Thus the receipts were Rs. 8,83,000 more and the expenditure Rs. 2,03,000 less than in 1905-06.

26. Land Revenue brought in Rs. 9,29,000 more, a portion of the revenue suspended in the year 1905-06 and other arrears having been collected in addition to the normal demand; Excise gave an increase of Rs. 1,33,000, Sayer Customs Rs. 12,000, Bethamangala Water Works Rs. 75,000, State Railways Rs. 61,000 and the Cauvery Power Scheme Rs. 1,02,000, due to the increased rate of £24 per horse-power recovered in respect of power supplied from the First Installation during nine months of the year. Against these, Stamp Revenue has decreased by Rs. 3,00,000, the Mining Revenue by Rs. 1,45,000, owing to smaller output of gold in some of the Mines, and the Forest Revenue by Rs. 2,06,000, of which Rs. 80,000 is under Timber, the operations not having been carried out to the full extent owing to the dearth of labourers in the Manganese area. It is expected that when the final adjustments in the accounts have been made there will be some improvement in the figures under Forest Revenue.

27. On the expenditure side, the decrease of Rs. 2,03,000 is mainly due to the Public Works grant in 1906-07 having been less than in the previous year, and to savings in the grant. The other important variations are, an increase of Rs. 1,33,000 under Land Revenue due to payment of potgi in arrears and some additional charges under Establishment; a decrease of Rs. 1,32,000 under Forests, due to the absence of Khedda charges in 1906-07, and to restriction of Timber operations; a decrase of Rs. 1,37,000 under Government Houses, owing to the absence of special expenditure, such as that incurred in 1905-06 in connection with the Royal Visit, and an increase of Rs. 76,000 under charges for pension.

Government Surplus.

28. The nature of the Government surplus and the causes of its depletion in recent years were fully explained in my Address to you last year. Briefly, it is the excess of the assets of the State over the liabilities, not in the former the considerable outlay on public or reproductive works. The balance at the beginning of 1905-06 was Rs. 43,49,300, which increased to Rs. 54,04,000 at the close of that year. The balance at the close of 1906-07, according to the preliminary accounts, stood at Rs. 75,47,000 which shows a saving of 32 lakhs in two years.

Budget Estimates for 1907-08.

29. The Budget Estimates for 1907-08 provide for a total revenue of Rs. 2,44,40,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 2,44,00,000, including under this head a famine grant of two lakhs and the appropriation of the Cauvery Power Surplus. This leaves a small revenue surplus of Rs. 40,000. The figures will be best understood by a reference to Appendix C, in which, for facility of comparison, only net figures have been taken for the Cauvery Power Scheme and Railways, special items of expenditure have been separated from the ordinary Civil expenditure, and the loss of Land Revenue in 1905-06 has been allowed for on the charge side. It will be seen from this statement that the total estimated revenue of the year is less than that of the two previous years by eight lakhs

There is a deficiency of Rs. 1,34,000 under the ordinary revenues, but when it is remembered that from the beginning of 1907-08, the Government have remitted the Supari Halat which brought in Rs. 3,68,000, in 1906-07, it is really a matter for congratulation that the deficiency is not much more. This favourable result is due in part to temporary causes, such as the expected collection of a portion of the suspensions granted in 1905-06 and of ordinary arrears if the seasonal conditions continue to be favourable, and the realization in the current year of certain sums of interest which were due last year. If these temporary causes are eliminated, the deficiency in the ordinary revenue will be Rs. 3,41,000 which indicates an improvement of Rs. 27,000 in the heads of revenue other than Sayer Customs. There is a large decline of Rs. 5,30,000 in the net income from the Cauvery Power Installations, as the period of high contract rates for the supply of power expired with 1906-07. The revenue from this source is, however, expected to recover to some extent when the Third Installation which is now in progress has been completed. There has been a gradual fall in the Mining revenue since 1905-06. As most of the special items of expenditure incurred by Government in the shape of contributions to Municipalities, capital outlay on railways and other useful public works are now met from this source, the contraction of this revenue, if it should continue, will be a matter for some anxiety. Further retrenchments in expenditure are, however, possible, and the steady development of the mineral and other resources of the State may fairly be counted on to more than counterbalance this temporary falling off.

Rs. 41,000 for Kindergarten and Manual Training.

30. On the expenditure side there is a special item of Rs. 3,99,300, which includes Rs. 2 lakhs out of the promised grant of five lakhs to the Tata Research Institute, one lakh for the completion of the Statue and Busts of His Highness the late Maharaja, and Rs. 41,000 for starting Kindergarten and Manual Training in the State. Further capital outlay on the State Railways has claimed three lakhs and a half. As most of the important extraordinary Public works undertaken in recent years have now been practically completed, it has been found possible to reduce the Public Works grant by three lakhs. The total Civil Expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 2,30,000 in comparison with the previous year's figures, but a large portion of this excess is due to the margin of safety which must be allowed between accounts and budget figures ; there has also been a progressive increase of expenditure under certain heads of account due to their natural growth.

31. The special feature of the Budget is, however, the provision of funds for inaugurating the new schemes to which I have already referred, *viz.*, the constitution of a Health department and a Veterinary department, the improvement of the pay of Primary School teachers, and the abolition of fees in Primary classes of Village Schools. The total amount provided for these schemes in the current year is Rs. 60,000. It is gratifying to the Government to have been able to take the initial steps in these directions this year in spite of the remission of the Supari Halat. When full effect is given to these schemes they will involve an annual additional expenditure of two lakhs.

Cash Balance.

32. The opening Cash Balance of the year was Rs. 99,06,000 out of which Rs. 14. 64,000 was invested in the beginning of the year in Government of India securities of the nominal value of Rs. 15 lakhs. Provision has been made for the grant of the usual loans and advances, including loans to Municipalities. The amount that the Government can advace to local bodies to assist them in carrying out schemes of sanitation and other useful projects is necessarily limited, and must depend to a great extent upon the punctuality with which these bodies discharge their existing obligations, so that the funds set free in one direction may be made availabie in another. It is a matter for regret that this obligation on the part of our debtors is not fully recognised, and that they often come up with applications, which Government are naturally not in a position to entertain, to be excused the repayment of the loans obtained by them.

33. The third Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme will be completed this year out of the balance of the four per cent loan raised in 1906-07. The year is expected to close with a Cash Balance of Rs. 93,50,000.

General Condition of Finances.

34. The liability of the State on account of Savings Bank Deposits has been reduced by the operation of the changes made in the rules last year, from Rs. 95,34,000 on the 1st July 1906 to Rs. 70,04,000 on the 1st July 1907. The liability on account of the State Life Insurance Fund has slightly increased, from Rs. 13,70,700 to Rs.14,61,000. In my address last year I explained how, during the seven years preceding the year 1905-06, on account of the acceptance of Savings Bank Deposits without limit and the expansion of the Insurance business, the State's liabilities under these heads had risen from about 34 lakhs to over a crore, and how on the other hand, on account of the large outlay on such works as the Cauvery Installation Scheme, the Bethamangala Water-supply, the Marikanave Reservoir, and the reconstruction of the Mysore Palace, the Government surplus had dwindled down from Rs. 1,39,53,000 on the 1st July 1898, to Rs. 43,49,000 on the July 1905. On the latter date it may be said that the Government had barely sufficient funds of their own to carry on the ordinary Treasury transactions, and there was hardly any surplus fund to meet any such emergent demand as famine relief or the other heavy periodical charges which the State has to meet from time to time. An approach to financial stability has now been made by limiting the extent of the liability on account of Savings Bank Deposits and by adding 32 lakhs to the reserve funds during the past two years. For a few years to come, the Government have decided to lay by two lakhs of rupees a year as an insurance against famine, and the net income from the Cauvery Power Installations, amounting to about ten lakhs, towards the replenishment of the balance, so that it may not be necessary to resort to borrowing when the State is called upon to meet a heavy demand in future either for famine relief or for reproductive expenditure such as for the construction of railways.

35. From what I have said you will see that the main features of the financial policy of the State at present are, first, the adoption of measures for improving the revenue; secondly, measures for checking the expenditure; and thirdly, strengthening the reserves by setting apart for the purpose, for a few years, the net receipts from the Cauvery Power Scheme, and laying by a certain sum every year as a reserve against famine.

Agriculture, Season and Rainfall.

36. I now turn to the subject of agriculture, season and rainfall. The year 1905-06 was one of very low rainfall, and even in the beginning of 1906-07 considerable anxiety was felt as the rains held off for a time; but there were unusually heavy showers in the months of August and September, which more than made up for the deficiency. Although the rains were not quite seasonable, the agricultural outlook was far better than in the preceding two years and the out-turn of crops showed corresponding improvement. Nevertheless, prices have not fallen but have remained practically stationary. This apparently strange phenomenon is not peculiar to the State, and is attributable to economic causes of far-reaching influence. It must, however, have been of benefit to the agriculturist and compensated him to some extent for the deficient harvests of the previous years.

37. Owing to the favourable character of the seasons, the area under occupation, which had been reduced by 32,592 acres in the previous year, again rose from 6,735,115 acres to 6,774,764 or by 39,649 acres.

38. This year the rainfall from the south-west monsoon has been more than the average but not very well-distributed, the heavy showers at the beginning of the season having been succeeded by very deficient rainfall. This caused some anxiety, but the rains we had last month and in the beginning of this month have averted what threatened to be a serious situation.

39. The Marikanave works are practically complete, and water can now be supplied to all the lands. Government have tentatively sanctioned for this tract a system of levying differential water rates with reference to the nature of the crops which the occupants desire to raise and the quantity of water required for such crops. From the nature of the soil and the fact that the ryots of this tract are unaccustomed to wet cultivation, it will be some time before wet cultivation establishes itself in the whole of the irrigable area.

Fruit Culture.

40. You will be interested to learn that Mr. M. J. Paul, a fruit-grower from Victoria in Australia, has been granted two pieces of land near Bangalore, measuring altogether about 34 acres, for fruit culture. The whole area has been planted up with vines, oranges, peaches, apricots, figs, cherries and plums of superior varieties. The prospects of this enterprise appear so encouraging that Mr. Paul has already been able to induce a syndicate, consisting mostly of Indian gentlemen, to take up the concern; and if it succeeds, as it promises to do, it will be of great value to the fruit-growing

industry which is so conspicuous a feature of Bangalore, by introducing foreign varieties of fruit and demonstrating improved methods of fruit culture. The Syndicate has also been granted about 600 acres of land under the Marikanave tank for the same purpose.

Minimum Area of Land for Coffee Cultivation.

41. In regard to the grant of lands for coffee cultivation, an important change in the rules has been recently ordered. It had been often urged on the attention of the Government by the ryots in the Malnad, both at the meetings of this Assembly and on other occasions, that the rule fixing the minimum area of lands to be given out for coffee cultivation at 15 acres was attended with hardship in the case of the poorer ryots. After careful consideration the Government have decided that the minimum may, subject to certain conditions, be reduced to 5 acres.

Sericulture.

42. Special attention is being paid to the silk industry for which, I think, there is a great future in the State. The system of employing Sericultural Inspectors who, after receiving a training at Tata's Silk Farm, were required to visit the different silk growing centres and instruct the growers in improved methods of silk-worm rearing, has not proved quite as successful as was anticipated, and has been given up. It was considered that a better system would be to get men actually engaged in the silk industry to attend Tata's Farm for receiving a course of instruction there. Arrangements will accordingly be made to build a lecture and demonstration hall in connection with the Farm, to provide the pupils with accommodation and to give scholarships to such of them as show an aptitude for learning. The Sericultural Inspectors have been reverted to the Education department, but they are required to train, out of school hours, the silk-worm rearers in the locality.

Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

43. Another measure calculated to promote the improvement of the Indigenous arts and industries, is the holding of an annual Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Mysore during the Dasara season, at which agricultural and industrial products of the State and of places outside the State will be exhibited, and the use of the machinery and implements connected therewith will be demonstrated and explained. A cattle show, and if possible, a pony show, will also be held in connection with the Exhibition every year. This year's Exhibition was opened by His Highness the Maharaja on the 5th instant, and I hope that all of you, Gentlemen, have visited the Exhibition and profited by it. The building known as the Special Reserve Police Lines has been fitted up for the Exhibition ; the notice was, however, too short to admit of its complete adaptation as a permanent Exhibition building, but next year we hope to effect the necessary improvements and additions so as to make the structure one befitting the object for which it is intended.

44. An exhibition of agricultural produce was held some months ago at Hoskote. It is worthy of note that it was got up and managed entirely by the local ryots under the guidance of the Taluk officers.

Cattle Shows.

45. Cattle shows were organized and held during the year at Ghati Subrahmanya in the Bangalore District, at Nandi in the Kolar District, at Chunchinkatte in the Mysore District, and at Kudli in the Shimoga District, in connection with the Jatras or annual festivals held at these places; and prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of the best cattle.

46. In December last, the Revenue Commissioner was deputed to visit the Exhibition at Calcutta with a view to study the working of the agricultural and other implements exhibited there and to collect information regarding crops and vegetable products, likely to be of use to the State. As a result of his visit several varieties of paddy and other produce have been procured for trial.

Agricultural Chemist.

47. The Agricultural Chemist has, during the year, continued his experiments in regard to the improvement of sugar production. By these experiments he claims to have demonstrated that both the quality of the sugar manufactured and the quantity of the yield may be so greatly improved as to enable Indian sugar to successfully compete with the foreign article. The results of Dr. Lehmann's experiments will shortly be published in the form of a bulletin. The utilizing of these results in the field of practical industry is, however, eminently a matter for private enterprise; but the Government will be prepared to give all possible help and expert advice to any persons who are willing to engage in the business.

Well-boring Instruments.

48. With a view to obviate the loss that is often caused by the selection of suitable sites for wells for irrigation and other purposes, it has been decided that instruments for making trial-borings should be made available to the ryots. A set of well-boring instruments has been sanctioned for the Kolar District where the conditions are most favourable for such experiments.

Constitution of a Civil Veterinary Department.

49. As I told you last year, the beginnings of a Civil Veterinary Department were laid in 1905 06 by the appointment of an Inspector of Cattle Diseases. During the year that has passed the scheme was further developed, and it has been decided to organize a regular Veterinary Department in the State. The scheme when fully introduced will cost Rs. 50,000 per annum, and will provide for dispensaries in all Taluk head-quarters and other important centres and also for a staff of itinerating Veterinary Assistants, who will be able to move amongst the people and advise them as to the proper treatment of their cattle and the methods of housing them. There is, however, a dearth of duly qualified men for appointments in the department. The scheme has therefore to be introduced gradually as qualified men become available and the demands for their services increase. As a first instalment, the opening of four hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore, Chikmagalur and Anautapur and four dispensaries at Gubbi, Kolar, Hassan and Holalkere has been sanctioned during the current year.

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Revenue Survey and Settlement.

50. During the year the Sringeri Jahgir was brought under settlement. The settlement involved the consideration of complicated questions of rights and tenures and its completion to the satisfaction alike of the superior and inferior landholder is chiefly due to the unrivalled local knowledge and experience of Colonel Grant. With the announcement of the rates of assessment in the Sringeri Jahgir, the original survey and settlement operations in the whole State will have been completed. The resurvey work was completed during the year in respect of the late Gudibanda and Anantapur Taluks and parts of the Shimoga and Belur Taluks. The original settlement was revised in the taluks of Molakalmuru, Channagiri and Bangalore, including the late Kengeri Taluk. Revised rates have been sactioned for the Sorab and Sagar Taluks, and the proposals of the Survey and Settlement Superintendent in regard to the revision of the settlement of the Shikarpur Taluk are under the consideration of Government.

51. As a result of the revision, the assessment has been increased by 5 per cent in the Molakahmuru Taluk, by 21 per cent in Channagiri, 14 per cent in Sorab and 14 per cent in Bangalore. Considering the great advance that has taken place in the material prosperity of these tracts the increase in the assessment has been very moderate. The rates were capable of greater increase, but they have been kept down by reducing the garden assessment in accordance with the principles laid down in the rules of 1902. In the Sagar Taluk the effect of the revision is actually a reduction of 5 per cent in the total assessment and considerable reduction in the average garden and wet rates. The gardens in this Taluk and in the Sorab Taluk have been treated with exceptional liberality, so as to give them all the advantages which a light assessment can afford, and the Government hope that this liberal treatment and the removal of the Halat duty with its attendant evils, will restore the Supari industry of this tract to its former thriving condition.

Forests.

52. The area of the State Forests was increased during the year by the addition of ten new blocks of an aggregate extent of 86 square miles. Attempts are being made by the Forest department to open markets for Mysore timber outside India. A consignment lately sent to Egypt has realised very good prices, and arrangements are under contemplation to regularly export timber to Egypt. The revenue from Sandal was Rs. 12,38,219 against Rs. 12,52,633 in the previous year. The net revenue of the Forest department during the year amounted to Rs. 12,27,440 as against Rs. 13,01,786 in 1905-06.

53. The system of disposal of bamboos and other forest produce by means of licenses through middlemen, which has yielded such satisfactory results in the Mysore District, has been introduced tentatively for two years throughout the State, and is expected to greatly add to the convenience of the public by enabling them to get the licenses readily, while allowing forest officials to devote more time to their legitimate work of forest conservancy.

54. The Government have under consideration the question of enlisting the sympathy of lanholders in the growth and preservation of Sandal trees on their holdings by giving them a direct pecuniary interest in the trees, and of affording them reasonable facilities for the removal of Sandal trees which cause obstruction to their agricultural or other operations.

55. A special reward of Rs. 10,000 has been offered to any one who will discover a remedy for spike disease in Sandal trees.

Agricultural Banks.

56. It is a matter for regret that the management of Agricultural Banks shows no signs of improvement. The amount repaid by the Banks during the year was about Rs. 90,000, and there is still a balance of nearly 12 lakhs to be recovered. Owing to their persistent default, the Government loans to the Banks at Talya and Tavarekere have been ordered to be withdrawn. To facilitate the recovery of Government loans the Inspector of Agricultural Banks was authorized to exercise the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under Chapter XI of the Land Revenue Code so far as may be necessary for the purposes of such recovery.

Co-operative Societies.

57. Turning now from the subject of Agricultural Banks to that of Co-operative Societies, we find an encouraging record of progress. His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to show his personal interest in these Societies by grants of money from his private purse. The Government have, besides granting the Societies exemption from Stamp aud Registration fees, passed rules to facilitate the settlement of disputes arising in connection with the business of a society by arbitration, and have also recently decided to set apart a sum of fifteen thousand rupees to be given as advances to these Societies.

58. There are now 15 societies working in the State as against 7 during the last year. Two of the societies are Grain Banks. Two work for the benefit of weavers, and one of them, that at Saligram, deputed one of its members to Baroda to study the improved processes of weaving introduced in the Weaving Institute there.

59. In accordance with the Resolutions adopted at the Co-operative Conference at Simla, Government have sanctioned the appointment of an Honorary Organizer of Co-operative Secieties, and Mr. M. S. Narayana Rao, retired Deputy Commissioner, has been selected for the work.

Public Works.

60. The total expenditure incurred during the year on Public Works amounted to Rs. 47,28,828, of which Rs. 13,12,202 was spent on Irrigation, Rs. 27,92,960 on Civil works, Rs. 27,961 on Military Works, and Rs. 5,95,705 on the Cauvery Power Works.

Irrigation.

61. Satisfactory progress was made on the Marikanave project, the outlay during the year being Rs. 2,73,000. The dam is practically complete. The irrigation channels have been excavated to almost their full sanctioned length, and the masonry works on them are in progress. Water is being now supplied to the ryots for cultivation in the first 14 miles of the left channel and up to the 13th mile of the right channel. Equally good progress was made on the other irrigation works on hand. The usual grant of a lakh of rupees was allotted for the restoration of minor tanks, out of which a sum of Rs. 68,000 was spent on actual work carried out. A sum of Rs. 12,600 has been advanced to the ryots for doing their share of earth-work.

62. Two projects for Famine Protection works were sanctioned during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,76,492. They are the opening out of a channel from the Naganna anikat to feed the Tarikere valley tanks, and the construction of a reservoir across the Nugu river near Beerval in the Mysore District. The projects for constructing tanks near Channapatna and on the Suvarnavati river in the Mysore District were abandoned as being either not remunerative or otherwise not desirable to undertake.

Communications.

63. Under "Communications" the following were the chief works in progress during the year :—The opening out of the remaining section of the Saklespur-Arehalli road, improvements to the Bisleghat road ; the opening out of the Sorab-Anavatti road, the extension of the Avinhalli-Karur road and the improvement of the Shimoga-Mangalore road. Two bridges were completed during the year, one over the Hemavati at Anjur, and the other over the Bhadra at Magundi.

Cauvery Power Scheme.

64. The total expenditure on the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 5,95,705 of which Rs. 2,83,362 was spent on the Third Installation. The gross revenue realized during the year was Rs. 20,11,554. Deducting the working expennses, the net revenue was Rs. 17,51,893, which was Rs. 1,92,000 more than the Budget Estimate.

State Railways.

65. The total net earnings on the open lines of railway owned by tht State aggregated Rs. 10,67,644 against Rs. 10,99,143 in 1905-06. There was a rise in the gross receipts from Rs. 26,30,765, to Rs. 26,79,282, but the working expenses exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 80,016. The Capital outlay up to the end of June 1907 was Rs. 2,36,31,370. The percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 4·50 as compared with 4·73 ; to gross earnings 60·15 against 58·22.

Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

66. A guarantee of four per cent was sanctioned to the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company upon the capital cost of the line. The project received from the Company for the construction of the line has been forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India.

Steam Tramway in the Shimoga District.

67. During the year the Government granted to the Mysore Manganese Company the concession to construct a Steam Tramway from the mines at Kumsi to the Shimoga Railway Station. The line is under construction.

Unions.

68. At the commencement of the year there were 47 Village Unions under the District Boards. During the year 198 villages each containing more than 300 houses or 1,000 inhabitants were constituted as Unions.

Municipalities.

69. There are now 88 Municipalities in the State. and more than during last year. The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, was passed into law during the year and now governs the Bangalore and Mysore Municipal Councils. Government intend to bring under the new Regulation all District head-quarter towns and other Municipal towns containing population of more than 5,000.

70. A project for the supply of water to the Harihar town at a cost of Rs. 16,790 was sanctioned during the year. A project for the improvement of Melkote is ready. It is proposed to constitute the town into a Municipality under the new Municipal Regulation and to ask the Municipal Council to contribute towards the cost of improvements by the imposition of a small tax on pilgrims. A drainage project for Chikmagalur and drainage and water supply projects for Shimoga and Seringapatam are also under preparation.

71. The Vani Vilas Water Works of the Mysore City were transferred to the management of the Public Works Department, the Municipal contribution for maintenance being fixed at Rs. 12,000 a year. Arrangements have been made to improve the supply of water by installing an additional steam plant. It is intended to work the plant with electricity when the Third Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme is completed. When this is done an abundant and cheap supply of water will be ensured.

72. In connection with the Third Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, a project costing Rs. 4,40,000 has been sanctioned for lighting the Mysore City with electricity, and the Municipality has agreed to pay a contribution of Rs. 10,000 a year.

73. The total sum at the dispoasal of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, during the year, including the State grant of Rs. 3,82,710, was Rs. 4,32,645. The total sum expended on various works of improvements was Rs. 3,61,697.

Plague.

74. During the year there were 5,969 attacks and 4,278 deaths from plague, as against 3,033 attacks and 2,136 deaths in the previous year. The Bangalore District suffered the most and the Chitaldrug District the least, the former reporting 1,771 attacks and 1,165 deaths and the latter only 3 imported cases and 3 deaths. The largest number of cases occurred in the month of October, and the smallest number in July.

75. The preventive measures adopted during the year were the same as in previous years, *viz.*, (i) evacuation of infected localities, (ii) disinfection and (iii) campaign

against rats. Prompt evacuation of infected houses followed by thorough desiccation is reported to have had, in most cases, the effect of stamping out the disease. In pursuance of the policy which has been followed from the first appearance of plague in the State, every facility was afforded for evacuation, by supplying shed materials free of cost to the deserving poor and at cost price to others, and by making provision for the safe custody of property in the evacuated villages. Recent investigations have shown that the medium of transmission of plague from rat to rat and from rat to man is the rat-flea. The campaign against rats set on foot in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in 1905-06 was vigorously continued and was extended to a few places in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with plague preventive measures in the State was Rs 77,000.

Formation of a Department of Public Health.

76. As you are aware, the State has spent very large sums of money in combating the plague from the time the disease first broke out. At the same time, the Government have felt that for the successful prevention of plague, cholera and other epidemics it was essential that a properly equipped Health Department should be organized. They have accordingly sanctioned the constitution of a Department of Public Health for the State, with a properly qualified staff.

77. The Department, as constituted under orders passed on the 10th August last, consists of a Sanitary Commissioner, a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, 3 Divisional Sanitary Officers, 3 Health Officers, 8 District Sanitary Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators.

78. The Senior Surgeon will continue to be *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner and, as such, will be directly responsible for the administration of the department. As he has other duties, both numerous and exacting, attached to his office, he will be given a full-time Deputy who will practically control the department. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will also be Inspector of Vaccination. The State will be divided into three divisions, each in charge of a Divisional Sanitary officer. For the eight Districts there will be eight District Sanitary Officers. Taluk Boards and Municipalities will have Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. Health Officers will be appointed for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields.

79. Advisory Sanitary Boards have also been constituted: a Central Sanitary Board for the State and District Sanitary Boards for each District. The Central Sanitary Board consists of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Revenue Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer. Its duty is to consider all schemes submitted to it by the District Sanitary Boards and advise Government as to their desirability. The District Sanitary Board will consist of the Deputy Commissioner of the District, the Divisional Sanitary Officer, the District Engineer, the District Medical Officer, the District Sanitary Officer and two Municipal or Local Board members. The duty of these Boards is to advise Municipal and District Boards in regard to all schemes for Sanitary improvements not involving an expenditure of over Rs. 1,000. More costly schemes will be submitted to the Central Sanitary Board.

80. In connection with the Health department there will also be a Public Health Institute with a Laboratory attached to it.

81. As the present Vaccinators have been found to be unsatisfactory as a class, they will be replaced by a smaller number of better qualified and better paid men who will also be mounted and will thus be able to do the work done by two or three of the present class of men. The Vaccinators will be placed under the control of the District Sanitary Officers.

82. The Scheme will be brought into operation gradually, as duly trained and qualified men become available for the several appointments.

83. The annual expenditure of the department when fully brought into operation will be Rs. 79,620. Deducting the sum of Rs. 25,188 that the Government is now spending on Sanitary and Vaccination establishments the net additional expenditure involved will be Rs. 54,432. The Government have every hope that the work of the department will bear fruit in the prevention of epidemics like the plague, small-pox and cholera, and in the removal of various preventible causes that now contribute to increase the rate of infant and adult mortality. The Government also trust that the labours of the department will meet with the hearty co-operation of the people, which is essential to the success of any scheme of general amelioration ; and it rests with you, Gentlemen, as men of intelligence and influence, to exert yourselves to bring about this desirable result.

Vital Statistics.

84. The total number of births recorded during the year was 88,295 as against 95,543 in the preceding year. The number of deaths was 113,839 as against 81,495. Cholera prevailed largely in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts and accounted for nearly one-tenth of the mortality.

Mining.

85. The year was one of remarkable activity in connection with mining operations, owing chiefly to the rapid increase of prospecting work for minerals. No less than 136 Prospecting Licenses and 71 Exploring Licenses were granted during the year. Forty-two existing Prospecting Licenses were also renewed.

Gold.

86. The total output of gold during the year was about 535,370 ounces, of an estimated value of £ 2,068,970, as against 595,291 ounces, valued at £ 2,274,786, in 1905-06. The royalty due to Government on the production of the year was Rs. 15,55,326, as against Rs. 17,16,513 last year. This decrease was chiefly due to the diminished returns from the Champion Reef Mine, which at the beginning of 1906 was the largest gold producer on the Kolar Field, but which during the past eighteen months has been obliged to reduce its output by nearly 40 per cent. This, though a matter for regret, is not a cause for serious alarm. There is no reason to suppose that the limits of the zone of paying ore have been reached, or that ore bodies of increasing value will not be found at greater depth. In fact the Mysore Mine, which is adjacent to the Champion Reef passed through a very extensive zone of poor ore ; but now it has got into rich ore and is working very satisfactorily. As regards the smaller

mines, I regret to say that the Coromandel mine has practically closed down, and that the Tank mine is about to do so.

87. Outside the Kolar Gold Fields, the Woolagiri mine near Nanjangud produced 171 ounces from some experimental crushings in the course of prospecting development work.

88. Vigorous prospecting for gold is being carried on in several localities. None of these have as yet reached a producing stage, but there are promising prospects on several of them.

Manganese.

89. Increased attention was paid during the year to prospecting for manganese ores, and many fresh deposits were discovered. The success of the Mysore Manganese Company, Ltd., caused a great rush for manganese lands; but it was felt that as that Company was the pioneer of an industry new to the State it required some protection. The Government accordingly decided to withhold the issue of further licenses in the Shimoga District until the conditions of successfully working the mineral were recognised. In December 1906 this restriction was limited to an area of 13 miles round Ayanur, and the rest of the Shimoga District was thrown open to prospectors. As a tentative measure it was also decided to permit manganese to be mined under prospecting licenses for a period of three years without insisting on mining leases being taken out. A further consideration of the matter has shown that where actual mining operations have to be undertaken, involving a large outlay of capital, the issue of long period leases will be desirable, and that the tying up of large areas under prospecting licenses is undesirable. It is under contemplation, therefore, to provide for the issue of suitable leases for manganese mining and to set free the large areas now held under prospecting licenses.

90. The following statement shows approximate quantities and value of manganese ore already obtained :—

Year.	Ore obtained.	Ore sold.	Value.	Royalty.
			Rs.	Rs.
1905-06	... 20,278	... 15,050	... 3,21,185	... 5,643
1906-07	... 63,181	... 50,247	... 10,37,901	... 20,209

Chrome.

91. A number of licenses for working the various deposits of chrome ore have also been issued, and prospecting operations are in progress in several blocks. Large quantities of a rather low grade ore have been located in the Hassan District. This ore will require concentration for export, and an experimental plant for effecting this is in course of erection near Tagadur.

Judicial.

92. In an earlier part of the address I have referred to the retrenchments in the Judicial department. As a consequence of these measures, several important changes were effected during the year. The District and Sessions Court at Bangalore, and the second Additional Munsiff's Courts at Bangalore and Mysore were abolished; so also were the Munsiff's Courts at Yedahalli and Dodballapur, and the Sub-Judge's Courts at

Hassan and Chikmagalur. In place of the last two, Munsiff's Courts were established at Hassan and Chikmagalur.

93. Owing to these changes the territorial jurisdiction of some of the Courts has been altered or extended with due regard to public convenience. The Munsiff of Hassan exercises jurisdiction over the Hassan, Belur, Arsikere and Manjarabad Taluks; and the Munsiff of Chikmagalur exercises jurisdiction over the whole of the Kadur District with the exception of the Yedahalli Sub-Taluk, which has been added to the territorial jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Shimoga. The jurisdiction of Sub-Judge of Mysore has been extended over the Revenue District of Hassan.

94. In consequence of the abolition of the District and Sessions Court at Bangalore the Chief Court was invested with the original civil and criminal work of the District Court and unlimited civil jurisdiction was conferred on the Sub-Judge of Bangalore.

Divesting Amildars of Magisterial functions.

95. Another important change recently sanctioned by His Highness is the relieving of the Amildars of Kolar, Hassan, Maddagiri, Hole-Narsipur and Sagar of their Magistrial functions and investing the Munsiffs at these stations with the powers of Magistrates of the second class. Similarly the Amildars of Bangalore and Mysore have been instructed not to exercise their Magisterial powers and their Magisterial duties have been assigned to the respective City Magistrates.

Police.

96. I am glad to say that there has been a steady decrease in heinous crimes, such as dacoity, robbery and serious house-breaking and theft. In my address last year, I referred to the Investigation Centre scheme which had been tentatively introduced into the Shimoga District and of which the chief features are a better distribution of the Police force and the assignment of the duty of investigating cases reported to the Police, to responsible officers of and above the rank of Jamadar. The scheme is reported to be working satisfactorily in the Shimoga District, and it is proposed to reorganize the Police force in the other districts also on a similar basis.

Excise.

97. On the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee certain changes were made in the Excise department. The office of the Deputy Excise Commissioner was abolished. The appointment of a separate District Excise Officer for each district was finally decided upon. In 4 out of the 8 Districts, the District Excise Officer will be an officer of the grade of Assistant Commissioner, while in the remaining 4 Districts, where the work is light, the District Excise Officer will be an officer of the grade of Amildar. The rates of tree-tax on date and bagani trees were increased by annas 4 and annas 8 respectively, while the separate levy of local cess on tree-tax and on the rental of toddy shops was discontinued. The duty on ganja was raised to Rs. 5. And finally, it was decided to introduce the system of Government bonded warehouses in the several taluk head-quarter stations on the lines formulated by the Indian Excise Committee.

Education.

98. The number of educational institutions in the State fell from 4,093 to 3,932, the decrease being confined to private institutions.

Scholarships for Depressed Classes.

99. With the object of providing greater facilities for the education of the depressed classes, eight scholarships of Rs. 2 each per mensem were instituted, chiefly for the benefit of Lambani and Begari pupils. The number of District scholarships of Rs. 5 each to Shimoga students in the Central and the Maharaja's Colleges was raised from 10 to 12. In addition to the usual Engineering and Medical scholarships, ten technical scholarships were also awarded.

100. Several important changes have been introduced in the working of the Education department. A revised code of rules was passed for the guidance of Inspecting Officers of schools. A Text Book Committee was organized. The question of rearranging the Colleges in the State to suit the requirements of the new University Regulations is before Government. A number of professors and teachers were deputed to Madras to attend the lectures on Experimental teaching in Mathematics. The Inspector-General of Education and a number of teachers were also deputed to visit the recent Madras Educational Exhibition.

Raising the Pay of Village School Masters.

101. The necessity of raising the pay of Village School Masters to a minimum of Rs. 10 has long been recognized by Government. The question engaged the serious attention of Government during the year and orders have now been passed, raising by one rupee the pay of all school masters drawing less than Rs. 10, as a first step towards raising their pay to Rs. 10 within the next year or two.

Abolition of Fees in Primary Vernacular Classes.

102. Another important question that engaged attention was the abolition of fees in village schools. In order to place the benefits of Elementary education within the reach of the poorest classes in rural parts, it has been decided to abolish the levy of school fees in the Lower and Upper Primary classes of village Elementary Schools.

Introduction of Kindergarten and Manual Training.

103. Another very important measure which Government have recently sanctioned is in connection with Kindergarten and Manual Instruction. A good system of education for boys and girls should have for its object the training of all their faculties, particularly their powers of observation and exact description. This element is wanting in the system of education now in force, and the scheme recently sanctioned aims at removing this defect and developing those faculties of the mind which are essential to all branches of modern scientific study. The services of an English lady expert in Kindergarten and of an American expert in Manual Training have been secured for a period of six months. They will give teachers a training in Kindergarten methods and principles of nature study, school gardening and manual instruction of various kinds. They will organize a scheme of instruction in these subjects as well as in drawing, designing, painting and clay modelling. Six Manual Training and Art Instructors will also be employed temporarily. The cost of the whole scheme will come to about Rs. 45,000.

Female Education.

104. Female Education is making steady progress. During the year, one Brahmin lady teacher of the Maharani's College passed the History Branch of the B.A. Degree Examination, one Eurasian lady passed the F. A. Examination, and a Brahmin lady passed the Matriculation Examination.

Technical Education.

105. The Industrial and Commercial schools of the State did good work. The Superintendents of some of them were deputed to attend the Industrial Exhibition at Calcutta.

106. You will be glad to hear that the construction of the buildings for the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore will be taken up shortly and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 out of the Rs. 5,00,000 promised by the Government has been provided in the budget.

Vakkaligar Sangha.

107. Before I conclude I should like to make a reference to the Vakkaligar Sangha which was started last year and which has this year begun its second Conference under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja. The Sangha aims at ameliorating the condition of the cultivating classes who form the bulk of the population and the backbone of its agricultural and industrial prosperity. They have hitherto been rather backward in regard to education, but some of the public spirited young men of the community who have benefited by modern education have for some time been endeavouring to improve the condition of their fellowmen and have started this association to promote the material, intellectual and moral interests of the great Vakkaliga population. It is most gratifying to see the readiness with which all sections and grades of the community have responded to the appeal of the leaders of the movement and co-operated with them in promoting the objects of the Sangha.

108. I shall close my address by briefly referring to the visit paid by His Highness the Maharaja to Calcutta during the last cold weather at the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. At Calcutta, His Highness the Maharaja was the guest of His Excellency, and while there he visited the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in connection with the National Congress. It was while His Highness was in Calcutta that the intelligence was received that His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer on His Highness the title of G. C. S. I., with which he was invested later, on the historic occasion of the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan to Agra. This event was, as you are aware, received with demonstrations of joy by all classes of His Highness's subjects, and the enthusiastic reception accorded to His Highness during his recent tour through parts of the Mysore and Bangalore Districts and through the Kolar District, afforded a further proof of the feelings of affectionate loyalty and personal devotion which His Highness has inspired in the minds of the people.

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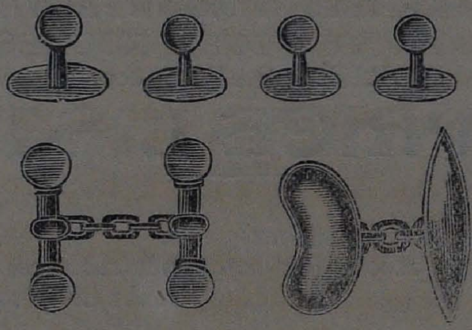

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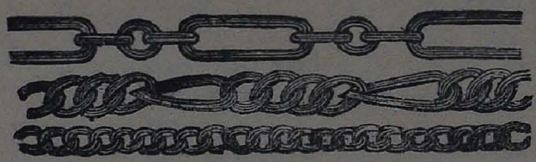

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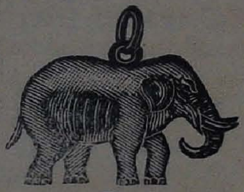

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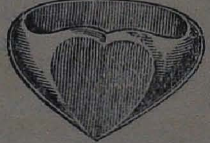

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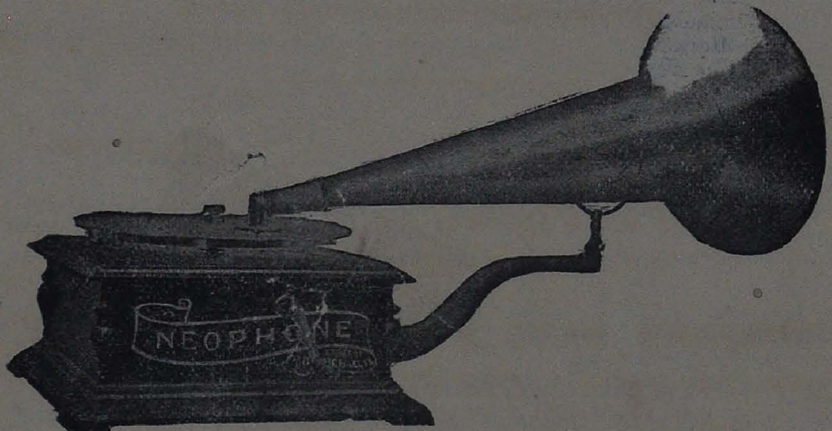

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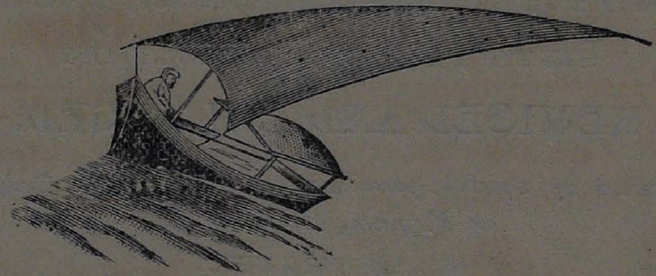

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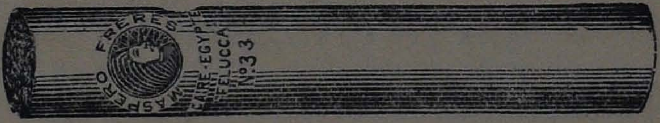

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